"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,664—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th July.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* SUTLEJ	4009	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th „
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negre	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. P[illegible]ya	3,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "Duca BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamuro, 3,323 tons, wil sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victori Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, & FOLDERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES.
OPERA, FIELD, & MARINE GLASSES
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

EVERY possible shape and variety kept in Stock, from the small POCKET TABLOID CASE, to the LARGE WELL FITTED CHEST, suitable for extensive industries, and large employers of labour. Catalogue with descriptions sent on application.

Prices from Rs. 8. to Rs. 280.

KEMP & Co., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
AT
POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises, MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Rs. a.

In cases of Nervous Debility and Deficient Ossification it is of special value, and is strongly recommended to persons having a Rheumatic Tendency. It also holds a prominent position as a Bone-forming Material for Weak and Delicate Children. Being in a palatable and pleasant form it is readily taken by them.......................per bottle 1 8

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This is a very popular mode of administering Iron. The French Physicians extol it very highly for persons predisposed to gout. It is considered by them to be much easier of assimilation than other forms of Iron, and is, on this account, recommended to Young Children and delicate persons of both sexes when ferruginous preparations are desirable ....per bottle 1 8

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATES, COMPOUND.

Combines the virtues of the Lactophosphates of Lime and Iron; contains also Quinine and Strychnine, rendering the Syrup a decided Tonic, and far better than Easton's Syrup for this purpose ....per bottle 3 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 12 0	PEKOE	„	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	„	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE.

A Preparation of Quinine Salts, Arsenic and Salines for use in

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

A most useful remedy in India and all Hot Climates, and one which should be kept in every household for use the moment necessity arises. Very necessary when travelling.

Re. 1 Per 6-oz. Bottle.

A more concentrated Form of the same Remedy

KEMP'S FEVER DROPS,

is sold more especially for use in Medicine Chests, etc., etc., requiring more careful measurement when administered.

Rs. 2 Per 4-oz. Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"A SERIES THAT WILL APPEAL TO ALL BOOK-LOVERS."

ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.
Each Vol., Rs. 2-10.

THE WORKS OF JANE AUSTEN.
With Introductions by Austin Dobson.

Pride and Prejudice. With Illustrations by Charles E. Brock.
Sense and Sensibility. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson.
Emma. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson.
Mansfield Park. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson.
Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson.

"LAVENGRO."

By George Borrow. Illustrated by E. J. Sullivan. With Introduction by Austin Birrell, M.P.

"TOM CRINGLE'S LOG."

By Michael Scott. Illustrated by J. Ayton Symington. With an Introduction by Mowbray Morris.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK.
With introductions by George Saintsbury.

Maid Marian and Crotchet Castle. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.
Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey. Illustrated by H. R. Millar.
Gryll Grange. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.
Melincourt. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.
Misfortunes of Elfin, and Rhododaphne. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend.

"The pleasantest and most serviceable edition in the market."—*Guardian.*

LAND FOR BUILDING.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY is prepared to lease for a period of 70 years the piece of OPEN LAND at the Junction of Parel and Clare Roads, near the Byculla Over-Bridge and immediately to the West of Messrs. Phillips and Company's premises. The land measures about 2,100 square yards and will be let in one plot or in small lots as may be found convenient. Applications to be made to W. T. MORISON, Esquire, I.C.S., at the Town Customs House, where the plan of the land can be seen.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th sub-grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LAKSHUMIBAI, daughter of AMRITRAO SONAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

KARSANDAS HARILAL, THAKAR HANSRAJ VISRAM, VISHNU SADASHIV KELKAR and KESHAV MORESHWAR JUVEKAR, Executors according to the tenor of the said Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 3rd day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 4th day of July, 1899.

FURDUNJEE P. PAVRI, Esq.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
ON THE 8TH AND 15TH OF AUGUST.
Lt. Sdmeyder's celebrated Military BIGOPHONE band.

Instrumentalists from all the principal orchestras in Bombay or elsewhere.

Look out for the GRAND BALLET introducing the Black and White Minstrels PAS DE HUIT.

"Soldiers in the Park" .... "The Piccimmies.
"Soldiers Chorus from Faust...." "Topical Duet"

COSTUMES and SCENIC EFFECTS.
ORCHESTRA of 18 PERFORMERS.

PART II.—Will consist of the celebrated musical farce "BOX and COX."

Price to all parts of the House except
BOXES............Rs. 3,
BOXES at SPECIAL PRICES.
Booking Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF RUNNING OF PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN SHOLAPUR AND RAICHUR.

THE DOWN and the UP PASSENGER TRAINS which were DISCONTINUED between SHOLAPUR and RAICHUR will resume running between those Stations on and from the 10th and 11th July, 1899, as shown below:—

On and from MONDAY, the 10th July, 1899.			On and from TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1899.		
DOWN TRAIN.		H. M.	UP TRAIN.		H. M.
Sholapur	Dp	2 17	Raichur	Dp	6 45
Raichur	Ar	10 25	Sholapur	Ar	14 10

For intermediate stations see published Time-Bills.

H. H. SWAN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 7th July 1899.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH TEAK FOR WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the BURMAH TEAK, required for one year, for works carried out under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on 18th instant, when they will be opened.

Each tender to be accompanied with Rs. (1000) one thousand, British, earnest money, without which it will not be considered.

Specifications and conditions of contract may be seen in the office of the undersigned, or will be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak for the Baroda City Division."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of 197 shares in the East India Railway Company, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Vithaldas Ramdas, which was to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Anpurnabai, widow of Narayen Krishna Gore, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Moroba Harichand, and the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagors, Bhasker Shamjee, Jugannath Shamjee, and Maccoond Shamjee, by virtue of the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February, 1881, the following property:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, in Mazagon, in the district of Mandvie, bearing the Collector of Land Revenue's old No. 165, new No. 11482, old Survey No. 248, and new Survey No. 3408, and assessment No. 143, and admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the 2nd Carpenter Street, on the south, by the Nawab's Tank Road, on the east, by the property of Manick Crustoajee, and on the west, by the property of Hurrionand Gunoba, and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the said Bhasker Shamjee, Jugganath Shamjee, Maccoond Shamjee, and Moroba Hurrichand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee and Co., at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Shamjibhai Akhai, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, situate at Byculla, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 930 square yards or thereabouts, and now or formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 3425, and Street No. 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north side, by Shepherd's Road, on the south, by the Jew's Cemetery, on the west, by Clare Road, and on the east, by other property of the Trustees of Shepherd's Trust, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF GODOWNS SITUATE ON PORT TRUST ESTATE, NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Mahomedalli Ebrahimjee the deceased mortgagor, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1897, and executed by the said mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, together with a shed or warehouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5302 (1) and Street No. 6 and all which premises are situate at Clive Road, Cross Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west, by the Railway line, on or towards the north, by the Clive Road, Cross Street, and on or towards the south, by the ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the deceased mortgagor, and partly in the occupation of the said mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the said mortgagees at his office, No. 13 Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANASWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar, the special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in the High Court Suit No. 613 of 1897, wherein (1) Narayenrao Raghunath; (2) Harischandra Narayenrao, his son, Hindoos, residing at Popat Wady, without the Fort of Bombay; and (3) Gunpatrao Raghunath Navalkar; (4) Cyril Gunpatrao Navalkar, his son, Native Christians, residing at Mazagon, Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (5) Dinanath Ragunath Navalkar; (6) Robert Dinanath Navalkar; and (7) George Dinanath Navalkar, his son, both Minors under the age of 18 years, by their next friend the said Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar, Native Christians, residing at Mazagon, Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (8) Vinayarao Raghunath Navalkar, Hindoo, residing at Mahaluxmi, without the Fort of Bombay, are the plaintiffs; and (1) Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar; (2) Balji Krishnarao Navalkar, his son; (3) Balkrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; (4) Shrikrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; and (5) Ramcrishna Shricrishna Navalkar; (6) Shamrao Shricrishna Navalkar; and (7) Babu alias Krisnnarao Shricrishna Navalkar, his sons, the two last named being minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian *ad-litem* the said Shricrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; (8) Morubai alias Nanibai, widow of Sadanand Madhavrao Navalkar, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Fanaswady, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid; and (9) Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the fifth plaintiff, Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar and of the first defendant Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar, are the defendants, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and the abovenamed defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate, lying, and being at Fanaswady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 913 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' old No. 140, Collector's new No. 1162, old Survey Nos. 336, 337, and new Survey No. 33, together with the dwelling-house, the firewood shed, the chawl, the small banglee, and all other structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward, Ward Nos. 467 and 4671, and Street Nos. 46 and 48, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the north, by the property of Bapooji Morooji and Soonabai alias Luxmibai, his wife, or towards the south, partly by a passage, on or towards the south, partly by the 2nd Fanaswady Lane, and partly by a passage beyond which is the property of Shivshanker Mankoji, on or towards the east, by the said Fanaswady Street, and on or towards the west, by the property of Jazgunath Jivanji, and which land, hereditaments, and premises are delineated on a plan which may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, No. 21, Esplanade Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors, High Court, at their office No. 21, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, at their office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TAILORING—Our stock is very large and exceptionally good value given for Cash. Tennis Flannel Suits, from Rs. 23-8; Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Riding Breeches, Rs. 11-8. Trial orders are respectfully solicited—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Established 1887.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—From TO-DAY our remaining Stock of Purses, Cigar Cases, Venkenires, and Sundry Goods for half the Price. Secure while you can, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GREAT BOON and BLESSING, Bombay Tea Association's MIXTURES. The most palatable, refreshing, thirst quenching, enervating Drink producable from Rupees 1-2 to 10 As. per lb. in Tins. MORTON, MAJU & CO., Agents—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—NILGIRIS "RACE VIEW," a beautifully situated and well built HOUSE, lovely climate, plenty of pure water and good shooting on the hills. —Apply S. H. LEE, Coonoor.

MC. EWAN'S ENGLISH BEER, on draught, Ans. 4 per pint. Bottled Beer, Ans. 8 per bottle and Ans. 5 per pint. Can be had from PEARSE and Co., No. 1, Sirdar's Palace, Fort.

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RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestrian Organs Music rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
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Jail Road, Bombay.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST............	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realized thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, sofa, and cushioned chairs.

2 boxes Globe brand dry gin.

1 box mathematical instruments for civil and mechanical engineers, by well known English makers.

1 square piano by Schiedmayer, and 1 grand cottage piano.

1 cut-glass tantalus liquor frame and 1 cut-glass claret jug.

40 Chinese silver bouquets and 3 more with vases.

A collection of rare and valuable books on science, religion, history, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor ex s.s. Raventhaler.—

S. A. M. P and Co., 1-3—3 cases Gem and Sun Burners, ex s.s. Rudesheimer.—

S. A. M. P and Co., 4-6—3 cases Gem and Sun Burners.

By order of the Administrator-General—the effects of the late Mr. J. D. McLaren, consisting of cigarette case, coins purse, albums, and prayer books.

Of the late Mr. H. Van Ingen—plated peg measure.

Also of the late Bindraban Dividin—silver armlet, brass pots.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Alex. Schneider—

4 boxes containing 82 pints and 4 quarts champagne, Flower of France.

AT 2 P. M.

2 Premier bicycles, model Z, 21 and 25 inches, frames 28 inches, equal wheels, all complete, little used (25 inches with plated rims), and gear case.

1 handsome second-hand landaulette.

1 serviceable office shigram.

1 second-hand strong victoria.

1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.

1 light second-hand dogcart.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF 50 CASKS MACHINE OIL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Docks, No 3 shed, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mall Miller and Co.—

Ex s.s. Sempione and Lord Kelvin.

M. M. and Co.,-3657—1-20—20 casks machinery oil.
21-23—3 „ cylinder oil.
24-38—15 „ machinery oil.
39-43—5 „ cylinder oil.
44-45—2 „ cylinder oil.
46-50—5 „ engine oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Phiroz Building, Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Knight, Weymouth & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, first rate grand cottage piano by Soundy, bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. WINIKER, Esq., of the Imperial German Consulate, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Action, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade and effects of the late Bora Abdoolally Abdool Hoosein, consisting of lithographic press, lithographic stones, Persian school books, glass door cupboard, book-shelves, stools, tables, sewing machine, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHPOOGLY, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardesir Cursetjee Powvalla, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 3,008 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No 606, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward, No. 7490 and Street No. 93, and all which premises are situate at Chinchpoogly, on the east side of Parel Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, partly by the ground belonging to the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, and partly by the ground formerly belonging to Premchund Roychund, but now to Jairaj Peerbhai, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Parel Road, on or towards the north, by the property formerly of Anundrao Venayek but now of Cooverjee H. Tavaria, and on or towards the south, by the property of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and were formerly in the occupation of Heerjeebhai Jamal and his tenants, and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office No 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SLEATER ROAD, CLOSE TO THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Shamjibhoy Akhai, the mortgagor, the following property, as also all timber, doors, window frames and panels, and other building materials lying in or about the premises.

Description:—All that piece of land of the Foras Freehold Tenure, admeasuring 2,290 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 355, new No. A-13865, old Survey No. 195, and new Survey No. 7036, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses erected thereon and one building in course of erection thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3583 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 8 and 8-A and other numbers, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Sleater Road at Grant Road, in the city and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the Grant Road Station, and the railway lines of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west, by the property of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramanack, on or towards the north, by the said Sleater Road, and on or towards the south, by a public lane or passage, on the north side of the Grant Road Bridge, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage-deed, dated 10th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Moreland Road opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany square piano, very handsome fivefold English views, hand-painted partition screen, handsome vis-a-vis, English chestnut horse, showy and strong harness, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, choice garden plants, &c., &c. the property of Surgeon-Major J. ANDERSON, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, OR STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on Wednesday the 2nd day of August, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Esawantrao Keshavrao, the following property under the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 223, and new survey No. 3-174 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3213 and street No. 23, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the said Vanka Moholla or Street, on or towards the west and south, by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors at their office, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. & L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Twelve per cent., equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share, declared at the Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 10th July, 1899, to Shareholders on the Register, at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 28th June, 1899.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ ઍંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ,
કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY the 10th day of July, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1899, and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, to 10th July, 1899, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, will be prepared, on and after the 15th instant, to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on and after the 4th July, 1899, by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Albert Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY
CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN
COMPETITON WITH OVER
20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied
to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-20m., 1-2a. Low water, 5-59m., 9-58a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

A COSTLY GAME OF CRICKET.—Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Petit went to play a game of cricket after leaving his coat on the maidan, on Friday afternoon. When he went to put on his coat, he discovered that he had been relieved of a gold watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 269.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mill, at Tardeo, regarding the death of Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Saioodin, aged twenty years. The deceased was an oilman employed in the mill. On Friday last, Ebrahim was oiling the fly wheel in the engine room, when he accidentally came in contact with the wheel and was carried round and flung against the wall. He was killed on the spot. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and were further of opinion that it would be advisable to have a second bar to the railing on either side of the fly wheel.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mahomed Ibrahim alias Abdoola Badoo, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with housebreaking and theft of a gold embroidered cap and a silk handkerchief, of the value of Rs. 12, belonging to Shaik Abdool Shaik Hoosein. On Friday morning, complainant, who resides on the first floor of a chawl at Ripon Road, locked the door of his room and went to work in the David Mill. About 2 p.m., the accused came there with an iron jemmy, broke open lock on the door, and entered the place. He forced open a box, and having abstracted the property therefrom was leaving the place, when neighbours, on hearing the noise, turned up to see if complainant had returned home. They found accused leaving the place with the property and the jemmy in his possession. The burglar attempted to escape, but he was chased and arrested. The case was remanded.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson again charged Pandurang Parashram with committing breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 400, belonging to Mr. Muncherji Framji Lali, of the Bombay Gas Company, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Inspector Paterson informed the Court that the exact amount misappropriated came to Rs. 390. Mr. Velinkar asked the Court that in view of the fact that the accused had expressed his willingness to raise funds sufficient to pay off the sum misappropriated, a lenient view might be taken of the case. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and fined him Rs. 400 with an alternative of three and a-half months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship ordered that in the event of the accused paying the fine, Rs. 390 be awarded to the complainant.

ASSAULTING A TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sorabji Dossabhoy and Shapurji Ruttonji were charged with assaulting Currim Khan, a tram conductor. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, defended the accused. The conductor stated that yesterday evening the first accused was travelling in his car, which had started from Byculla. When the car came in the middle of Abdool Rahiman Street, the accused attempted to get down. Thinking that he had a transfer ticket, the conductor asked him to show his ticket, upon which an altercation took place. The accused then got down, and holding the conductor by his arms began to pull him and struck him. The conductor caught hold of a handle of the car and refused to get down, when the second accused came up and dealt him a blow with an umbrella. At this time a police sepoy, doing duty in the street, arrested both the accused. The accused denied the assault, and stated that the conductor abused and ill-treated them. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 5, and the second Rs. 7.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gandhi of the Opium department, charged Lam Hiu, a Chinaman, with having in his possession 5 lbs. of chandool, valued at Rs. 65. Inspector Okiefe stated that that morning the accused was seen coming out of a chandoolkhana at Mazagon, and on being searched on suspicion, he was found to be in possession of 5lbs. of chandool. The accused was a carpenter and worked on board ship. It was ascertained from inquiries that some Chinamen were in the habit of purchasing chandool in Bombay, and subsequently selling it at Rangoon at double the price. The accused stated that he used to purchase one rupee worth of chandool at a time, and in this manner he had collected the quantity found with him. He was in the habit of taking opium, and could not do without it. The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 200, or in default sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXCITING CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.—Heerji Bhicaji, a mehta, employed in the firm of Deoji Virji and Co., Mody Street, has made a report to the police that during Friday night the firm's premises were broken into and ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 63, carried away. The entrance into the place was effected by removing an iron bar of a window facing the sweeper's gully. A watchman and eight other persons were sleeping on the verandah of the place during the night, but they heard no noise. There is no police post near the house, the nearest one being about two hundred yards off the street. It appears that a gang of Purdassis was seen in the street at 3-15 a.m. by a policeman on patrol duty. The latter stopped two of the Purdassis, when the five others rushed upon him, knocked him down, and they all ran away in different directions. A police lance naik also chased them, but did not succeed in getting hold of any of the gang, as they had a good start. There are a number of Purdassis residing in Goa Street, and inquiries are being made in that locality.

DEATH OF MR. DHUNJIBHOY H. WADIA.—The Parsee community has to mourn the death of Mr. Dhunjibhoy H. Wadia, which took place on Friday last, at his residence, on Cumballa Hill Road, in the fifty-third year of his age. For many years he carried on, to the satisfaction of Sir D. M. Petit and his sons, the responsible duties of secretary of the Mazagon Mills, and was well known in the commercial and social circles of the native community of Bombay. He was the head of a family of well known Parsee citizens. One of his brothers is Mr. Cursetjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Government Pleader at Ahmedabad; another is Mr. Pestonjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Secretary of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement and charitable institutions; a third is Mr. Dosabhoy Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, while the fourth is Mr. Merwanjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Secretary of the Bombay Municipality. The deceased gentleman was an advocate of higher education, and his daughters are well known contributors to Gujaratti periodical literature. One of them passed with distinction the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University many years ago, and has earned a name as an able writer of Gujarati literature. Having been adopted by a near relation, the deceased changed his second name some years ago.

THE INDIAN TEA TRADE DIFFICULTY.

THERE was a large attendance on Friday, at the Metcalfe Hall Calcutta, of brokers, dealers, and others interested in the tea industry. Instead of the usual auctions being proceeded with, those present indulged in a lively series of discussions on the situation that had been created by the action of the London dealers. It was understood that a cable had been received from London by the local association, and the exact position of the affairs was explained by Mr. Ashton (Acting Chairman, Calcutta Tea Association), who said that in the morning the following cable from the London Importers' Joint Committee was received :—"Importers' Joint Committee urge stop auction sales fortnight, allowing private sales outside markets only. Colombo similarly addressed." On receipt of that telegram the Calcutta Committee of the Indian Tea Association met and unanimously adopted the following resolution :—"That this committee strongly favours the telegraphed suggestion made by the London Importers' Joint Committee to stop the Calcutta auction sales for two weeks, and to sell only for markets, other than London, privately. The members agree that the firms they represent will withdraw all teas catalogued for to-day's auctions." The committee, Mr. Ashton remarked, immediately after passing that resolution went round to see all the selling firms, and, so far as he was advised up to that moment, all the sellers were in favour of withdrawing their tea. Several brokers intimated that a great inconvenience would be caused by the inability to buy teas at the auction for Bombay, America, and other outside markets. A conference was afterwards held. The Association representatives, brokers, and buyers resolved to cable to London to ascertain the views there in regard to holding an auction next Tuesday for markets other than London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	12
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	7
Total	7	8	64
Same date last year	7	7	85

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	2	4	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	10	11	82
Total plague deaths to date	46,831	40,765	
Same date last year	7	7	85

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

ON Saturday afternoon, the staff of the Parsee Fever Hospital, Parel, met at the hospital to present an address to Dr. K. M. Hiramaneck, Honorary Chief Physician in charge, a party of ladies and gentlemen being also invited to witness the proceedings. Mr. J. B. Murzban was called to the chair. The hall was prettily decorated, the floral decorations having been supplied by Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Dubash. A portrait of Dr. Hiramaneck was exhibited in the hall, and it bore the following inscription : "Presented to Dr. K. M. Hiramaneck, by the staff of the Parsee Fever Hospital, as a mark of their esteem. July 8th 1899."

The object of convening the meeting having been briefly explained by the chairman, Dr. D. K. Tata, House-Surgeon, in addressing those present dwelt upon the valuable services rendered by Dr. Hiramaneck in connection with the hospital at great pecuniary sacrifice.

The chairman next read the address, which ran as follows :—"We, the members of the staff of the Parsee Fever Hospital, desire to express our gratitude to you for the uniform courtesy you have shown to us during the period we had the honour to work under you. We rejoice with you that owing to the decline of the plague, hospital will be closed, but we cannot let this opportunity pass without mentioning how much we have to learn by following your footsteps. You have followed in the footsteps of our late lamented chief Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, with credit to yourself, and have laid the Parsee community under a deep debt of gratitude. You have never absented yourself for a single day in spite of illness and the pressing emergencies of your busy professional life. Your past experience in this as well as other hospitals has enabled you to reduce the plague mortality to so low a figure as 53 per cent., and we share with you the very natural pride of having saved so many valuable lives in the community."

The address was put in a silver casket and presented to Dr. Hiramaneck by the chairman on behalf of the hospital staff.

Dr. Hiramaneck in replying said he thanked the staff for the flattering terms in which the address was drawn up. Words failed him to express his feelings of gratification. Allusion was made in the address to the very satisfactory work done by the hospital, but he would say at once that had it not been for their hearty co-operation he would not have been able to make the institution a success as it was. As a rule he was not in favour of such gatherings and addresses, and he had agreed to accept the address on the consideration that by doing that he would harm nobody whilst please somebody. It was a matter of regret that the Hospital Committee should have decided to close the hospital. The present was not the proper time for taking that course, for it was the opinion of the experts that plague lay in slumber during the early part of the monsoon to awake with fresh vigour and virulence in August and September. During the latter months the Parsee community would again feel the want of a hospital, and there was no saying whether they would be able to get the same class of trained staff of assistants and nurses. It was known to most of them that his late lamented colleague Dr. Bahadurji and himself experienced great difficulty in securing trained staff. The very satisfactory results which he was able to obtain were mainly owing to his having under him a trained staff. It was a pity that such an important fact had been lost sight of. He was however, sure that the experience, which the several members of the staff had gained of hospital work, would stand them in good stead, and would be the means of securing for them better prospects elsewhere. The motives which prompted him to take charge of the hospital were three : to foster the child of his late lamented colleague, to give his co-religionists the benefit of his past experience, and to point out what conditions were necessary for the successful management of a hospital. He attributed his success to the continued hard work in the right direction, to the hearty co-operation and assistance of the trained staff, and to the support and sympathy of the community at large.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DARING BURGLARY IN SARENG STREET.

DURING Thursday night, a daring burglary was committed in the house of Abdul Hoosein, a Mahomedan merchant, of Sareng Street, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,537-8 were stolen by the thieves. It appears that for the last three or four weeks, Abdul Hoosein has been sleeping at the house of a relative, but every evening, while on his way to the relative's house from the shop, he used to visit his own place to see that everything was all right. On Friday morning, Abdul Hoosein received information from one of his neigh-bours that his room had been broken into during the night. He immediately went to the place and found the door of the room open and the locks wrenched off. On going inside, Abdul Hoosein discovered a large cupboard had been broken open and a quantity of wearing apparel strewn about the floor. He also found his iron safe open with its key in the lock. On examining the safe, he discovered that gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,537-8 had been stolen therefrom. The keys of the safe were kept by complainant in the cupboard, and were probably discovered by the thieves while ransacking the cupboard. The police, on enquiry, found an iron jemmy in the room and also a piece of cloth belonging to one of the burglars. There are other tenants residing on the same floor of the house. They are all respectable merchants. They stated to the police that when they and their families got up early in the morning, they found themselves locked up, the doors of their rooms having been bolted from the outside. They had to remain so confined until one of the inmates of one of the rooms succeeded in removing the bolt by unscrewing one of the nuts from the inside. The nearest police post to the place, is on Abdul Rahiman Street, a distance of about two hundred yards.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on June 13 :—Great annoyance is felt on account of the untrue and sensational plague stories published in Europe. Since May 4, when the first case of plague was verified, the entire number of cases has been only 32—19 natives and 13 Europeans, mostly Greeks of the poorer class. Seven of the natives died and 4 of the Europeans, while 8 natives and 6 Europeans have been cured. Seven natives [illegible] now under treatment in hospitals. The plague is confined to Alexandria and its dirtiest classes. The sanitary authorities are acting energetically, and enjoy all practicable facilities for their work of repression.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 3rd July :—

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee, No. XIII, dated 20th June 1899 :—

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—BUILDING SIDE NO. 76.

We have considered an application for particulars as to the terms and conditions of lease of the plot at the corner of Hornby Road and Ravelin Street, originally numbered 75 and 76, as shown on plan No. 180, and a further letter from the applicant stating, in reply to our enquiry as to whether he would be willing to take up the plots if the old plan of laying them out is reverted to and garden spaces running east and west allowed, that he would be agreeable to do so if the Board will allow him free garden space on the north of the plot, *i.e.*, plot No. 75, as well as on the south between plots 75 and 76. We would observe that the arrangement shown on plan No. 180 had in view :—

(i). The requirements of the new Small Cause Court, consequent on proposals for additional cross-roads. (ii). Application for a large plot in the vicinity. (iii). The alleged obstacle to letting in the great depth of frontage plots. After further consideration and discussion we agree in recommending the arrangement shown on plan No. 215, whereby the frontage plots are of the full original depth but are separated by wide garden spaces.

We further recommend that—(1) The rates of rent for Plots Nos. 72 to 76, inclusive, be fixed alike for each plot as follows :—For the first 10 years, Rs. 1 1-4 per square yard per annum ; for the next 10 years, Rs. 1 3-4 per square yard per annum ; for the next 30 years, Rs. 2 1-4 per square yard per annum ; for the remaining 49 years, Rs. 2 3-4 per square yard per annum ; equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 45·74 per square yard (2) The whole length of the frontage of each plot on Hornby Road, including the garden space, be arcaded, the arcade in front of the garden space being limited in height to the top of the ground floor.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—BUILDING SITE NEAR WELL BETWEEN PLOTS NOS. 36 AND 37.

We have considered, with reference to item 1 (2) of our Report No. XII and Trustees' Resolution No. 56 of 5th June, 1899, a letter from Mr. Madhavji Virji, stating, on behalf of the Bhattia Mitra Mandal, that the site in rear of the well between plots 36 and 37 on the Waudby Road will be too small for the purposes required, *viz.*, that of a Club House, and saying that his clients are prepared to take instead the site on the west of the well which measures about 184 square yards, and we recommend that the plot referred to be offered to the applicants at the same rates as in the case of plot No. 36, *viz* :—For the first 10 years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum ; for the next 10 years, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum ; for the next 30 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum ; for the remaining 49 years, Rs. 2 1-2 per square yard per annum ; equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 39·62 per square yard, and subject to the usual Esplanade conditions.

DRAFT APPLICATION FOR BUILDING LEASES OF THE ESPLANADE BUILDING PLOTS.

We have considered the conditions embodied in the draft application for lease, and have approved of them with certain modifications.

As the conditions are practically an adaptation of the usual Government Esplanade conditions which have been adopted by the Board, the form of application should be printed off for general use, and the papers should be placed on the table at the next meeting of the Board.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—SITE NO. 69.

We have considered the following points raised in connection with the application for lease of this plot, *viz* :—(1) Whether there is any objection to his erecting a building of 4 stories, which would necessitate permitting a height of at least 80 feet. (2) Whether if there is objection to 4 stories at the back or west end, the east front may not be made 4 stories high for such distance westwards as may be hereafter fixed. (3) Whether there is any charge for balconies overhanging the streets. We are of opinion that, considering the site is a corner plot and that the adjoining roads are 125 and 80 feet (including garden spaces) in width respectively, there is no objection to a 4-storied building being erected thereon to a height of 80 feet. The matter of the charge for balconies overhanging the street is a question for the Municipal authorities. The Committee consider that only projections intended for architectural effect should be allowed in front of the arcade.

Resolution.—The Report of the Land Committee, No. XIII, dated 20th June, 1899, is adopted.

Submitted application for the lease of Plot No. 76 of the Hornby Road Plot on the terms and conditions approved by the Board.

Resolution—The application is accepted.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. XIV, dated 23rd June, 1899 :—

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—BUILDING SITES NOS. 42 AND 43.

We have considered, with reference to item No. 1 of our Report No. XII and T. R. No. 56 of the 5th June, 1899, an offer to lease these plots for 99 years at the following rates of rent :—For the first 10 year Rs. 1 1-4 per square yard per annum ; for the next 10 years, Rs. 1 3-4 per square yard per annum ; for the next 30 years, Rs. 2 1-4 per square yard per annum ; for the remaining 49 years, Rs. 2 3-4 per square yard per annum ; and asking that free garden space may be allowed. We have informed the applicant that we shall be prepared to recommend the plot for lease on the usual Esplanade conditions at the following modified rates of rent :—For the first 10 years, Rs. 1 1-4 per square yard per annum ; for the next 10 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum ; for the next 30 years, Rs. 2 3-4 per square yeard per annum ; for the remaining 49 years, Rs. 3 per square yard per anum ; that this scale comprises a reduction in the initial rate and a slight increase in that leviable for the third period of the term, but that we regret we are unable to advise any further concession in the matter of the rates of rent. We have also pointed out that the site fronts the Bazar Gate Garden and has a very wide air space comprising a wide roadway with footpaths and avenue on the north side and in the circumstance it appears unnecessary to allow in addition any free garden space in connection with this plot.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—BUILDING SITE NO. 65.

We have considered a letter accepting the Trustees' offer of the lease of this plot on the terms referred to in item 3 of Land Committee's Report No. XII and sanctioned by T. R. No. 56 of the 5th June, 1899, and enquiring whether there is any objection to commencing the work on this plot soon after that on plot No. 69 has been finished and to commence paying rent two years after the plot has been placed in possession. We are of opinion that the Board should not vary the terms and conditions already fixed for the lease of this plot.

SALUTING BATTERY PLOT—BUILDING SITES.

We have considered applications for terms and conditions as to lease of sites on the Saluting Battery plot and plans showing how the land is to be divided up. Also the report of the Engineer with regard to the laying out of this plot. We are of opinion that endeavour should be made to let this plot as a whole for the erection of a building of character suitable to the position and surroundings, and that it should be intimated to the applicants that the Board are not prepared for the present to receive applications for lease of portions only of the plot.

WELLINGTON LINES PLOT—CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING LEASES.

We have considered the conditions embodied in the draft form of application for lease, and recommend that the form of application and conditions as modified be approved.

MARINE LINES ESTATE—CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING LEASES.

We have considered the conditions embodied in the draft form of application for lease, and recommend that the form of application and conditions as modified be approved.

CHAUPATI ESTATE—ITEM 16, SCHEDULE C.

We have considered a letter from the owner of house No. 82 on the New Chaupati Road with Engineer's report thereon, asking that the curb in front of the gate-way may be removed so as to admit of his carriages being taken in an out of his premises. We recommend that the concession be allowed subject to the right of the Board to withdraw the same at any time. The Chairman having moved the adoption of the report, it was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Willcocks and seconded by Mr. Savile with reference to item 4 (Wellington Lines Plot), that the words "that the class of tenant should be controlled by the Board" be added to the conditions. The amendment on being put to the vote was lost, 2 voting *for* and 10 *agianst*. General Ventris did not vote. It was further proposed as an amendment by Mr. Willcocks and seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha with reference to item 5 (Marine Lines Estate)—That "48 feet" be substituted for "65 feet" for the maximum height of buildings in clause (*b*), para. 5 of the building conditions. The amendment on being put to the vote was lost, 5 voting *for* and 8 *against*. It was then resolved that—

Resolution.—The Report of the Land Committee, No. XIV, dated 23rd June, 1899, is adopted. It should be publicly notified that the Board will, on and after the 15th July, be prepared to receive applications for building leases for sites on the Wellington Lines Plot, and that a plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on applying at the Engineer's Office on or after the 4th July. A similar notification should be issued under the orders of the Land Committee in respect of the Marine Lines Sites.

THE OVAL.

Read the following extract from Report of Land Committee, No. V, dated 23rd February, 1899, in regard to the "Oval" in front of the public offices :—"We recommend that Government be addressed on the question of making the area available for recreation purposes. The ride formed by the present double row of railings is very little used and the public will obtain far more enjoyment from the use of the ground if the inner row of railings is entirely removed. We would urge that the area be further enlarged by removing the road, from Church Gate Street Station to the Wodehouse Bridge to close alongside the Railway fence as in the case of the rest of the Queen's Road ; that the present outer fence on the west side of the Oval be removed to the east side of the road as diverted ; that the present low parapet wall be removed and the space occupied by the existing road and the stripe of waste ground lying between it and the proposed new road, along the Railway fence, be included in the recreation area : part in the part known as the Oval and part in the part known as the Cooprage. The width of the new road along the Railway fence should, we think, be not less than 80 feet. "These proposals would render an area of about 2,000×500 feet, or about 23 acres of ground available for recreation without interfering in any way with its use on occasion for fairs horse shows, and the like. They would add largely to the space available for carriages at the Band Stand, which is very desirable, and would also add a plot 1,000×200 feet, or about 4 acres to the Cooperage plot. These changes would constitute an immense boon to the public, and are, in our opinion, not open to any serious objection. The proposals are shown on the sketch plan attached."

Read also the letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 575, dated 15th March, 1899 forwarding the report for the favourable consideration of Government.

Read the following letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, No. 425-B dated 28th June, 1899 :—"With reference to your letter No. 575, dated 15th March 1899, to the General Department, submitting a printed Report of the Land Committee containing proposals for making the Oval available for recreation purposes, I am directed to state that Government approve of the proposals made, but that in consequence of the present financial pressure, it is impossible to do more just now than to remove the inner rails and to improve the ground generally, at the same time throwing it open for recreation purposes. I am to add that the question of diverting the Queen's Parade Road will be considered later on when funds are available."

Resolution.—The papers should be recorded.

Read the following report of the Reclamations Committee, No. 1, dated 30th June, 1999 :—

RECLAMATION OF FORE-SHORE TO WEST OF NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

With reference to T. R. No. 58 of the 5th June, 1899, we have further considered an application for permission to enclose and reclaim part of the fore-shore measuring about 1,000 square yards, on the Nepean Sea Road. We think that it is in the interests of the Board to encourage reclamation in this locality by private enterprise, but that to enable the Board to satisfactorily deal with such applications, it is necessary to formulate a general scheme, and to require that all applications shall be in conformity therewith. We have had before us plans prepared by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E. (then Executive Engineer, Presidency) in 1892, and approved by Mr. T. D. Little, late Secretary to Government, for a scheme for reclaiming the fore-shore from the Hindu Burial Ground at Walkeshwar to the Warden Road at the foot of Gowalia Tank Road, and for laying out the area so reclaimed for building purposes. The area of the reclamation proposed was 257,000 square yards, limited on the north to the south corner of the compound of Markur Hall, and extending generally out to Mean Low Water Level (R. L. 76·00). An alternative plan shows the area as 225,000 square yards, extending on the north right up to the Warden Road and generally out to Mean Sea Level (R.L. 80·16). We propose that those plans be referred to the Engineer to draw up a scheme for the approval of the Board with a view to its being notified that the Board are prepared to receive applications for the right to reclaim in conformity with such plan on certain conditions. Before such notifications can be issued, it will be necessary to proceed in conformity with Section 33 of the Act, but in his instance as the limits of the reclamation are well clear of the arcs of fire of the Mahalaxmi Battery, it is not anticipated that any restriction on the building area will be found necessary. As regards the conditions we recommend that, in the case of applications which conform to the general plan :—(i). The applicant should be given the right to enter on the area of the fore-shore in question for the purpose of reclaiming it on payment of a deposit. (ii). The reclamation should be completed within a given time, the material to be used for filling being sand or other suitable material subject to the approval of the Engineer. (iii). In default of the completion within the time stipulated or within such extended period as the Board may sanction, the deposit to be forfeited and the Board to re-enter on the land. (iv). The agreement to bind the applicant to transfer to the Board, on completion, any portion on the area included in his reclamation required for the construction of the roads to be shown on the plan. (v). On the completion of the reclamation the applicant to accept a lease for such definite term and at such rates of rent as may be agreed upon, the rent to be charged on the gross area minus any area tranferred to the Board for road construction as provided in Clause iv. We are inclined to think the term should be 50 years, at a rate of rent which shall have regard to the value of the land when reclaimed, and the cost of reclaiming it and the lease should be renewable up to 99 years in all, the rent on renewal not to exceed the rate of rent prevailing (or proportionate to the market value prevailing) at the time for similarly situated land. (vi). The lease to reserve where necessary the right of the Board to reclaim and build, or to allow reclamations or building in front of the reclamation, and to oblige the lessee to restore the reclamation if damaged at any time by the force of the sea. In the meantime the Board are not in a position to deal with the application made, but we propose that the applicant should be informed of the general intentions of the Board, as herein proposed for their adoption, and in particular that the reclamation proposed if sanctioned, in any case be subject to the right of the Board to reclaim or allow reclamation and build or allow building in front thereof.

Resolution.—The Report of the Reclamations Committee, No. 1, dated 30th June 1899, is adopted.

Note.—Mr. Wacha did not vote.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that—

Resolution—.Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola is appointed a member of the Reclamations a Committee *vice* Mr. D. E. Wacha.

Considered the question of filling up the permanent appointment of Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Board. The Chairman reported the result of the enquiries made with a view to secure the services of an officer from home with experience in Improvement schemes and read correspondence regarding the qualifications of the candidate whose application was before the Board at their meeting on 1st May. After discussion, the appointment of Mr. W. N. Shilstone was resolved upon unanimously, and the proposal that his pension contribution should be paid by the Board was carried by a majority.

Resolution with the consent of the Port Trustees, and subject to the approval of Government, Mr. W. N. Shilstone is appointed Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Board on the maximum salary of the post plus Pension Contribution.

The Agreement with the Municipal Commissioner in connection with the Storm-water Drain near the Charney Road Station was executed.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS WERE LAID ON THE TABLE :—

Letter from Government in the General Department, No. 2487-A, dated 18th June 1899 intimating the approval of H. E. the Governor in Council to the course proposed that the whole cost of laying out the Chaupati Estate shall be recovered as laid down in Sub-Section (2) of Section 69 of Act IV of 1898.

Form of application for building lease on the Esplanade building plot with building conditions.

These were considered by the Land Committee at their Meeting on the 30th June, and it was decided that, as the conditions are practically an adaptation of the usual Government conditions which have been adopted by the Board, the form of application should be printed off for general use and the papers should be placed on the table at the next meeting of the Board.

THE PLAGUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

REFERRING to the application of certain local bodies in Madras for loans to enable them to meet plague expenditure during 1898-99, the Government of India says "it is not desirable to grant formal loans merely with the object of adjusting advances already made and outstanding at the close of the financial year. Before formally sanctioning the grant of a loan in any case, the Government of India would prefer to be informed as to the total probable loan requirements of each local body so far as it is possible to estimate them at the time the application is made. Their financial position also requires to be more fully examined. The accounts forwarded show that, with one unimportant exception (Gudiyattam), the average expenditure during the last three years in every case exceeded the average income (excluding debt accounts on both sides), and no explanation is given as to what steps it is proposed to take to ensure the repayment of the loans." The Supreme Government then requests that the Chief Secretary, Madras Government will obtain from each local body an application in the proper form, for the full amount required from Government in each case, and that, in submitting the application, the question of the possibility of repayment in each case may be examined. A statement of the amount of plague expenditure in 1898-99 and of the estimated amount in 1899-1900 will also be furnished in each case. This letter is to be communicated to the Local and Municipal Department in which the necessary action will be taken as soon as the revised statements of plague expenditure in 1898-99 have been received.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

MR. HAMMICK has taken a wise step in issuing an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code restraining the Shanars from entering the Visvanadhaswami Temple at Sivakasi for purposes of worship until they establish their rights in that behalf by process of suit in a Civil Court. We remarked nearly three weeks ago :—"If confidence and quite are to be restored, the local authorities ought to lose no time and spare no pains in persuading the Dharmakarthas to reopen the temple, on the understanding, of course, that the Shanars will not be allowed entry. There is nothing so disturbing to the Hindu mind as the thought that worship has been stopped at any shrine ; the whole neighbourhood and the whole population are regarded as being under a curse in such circumstances. Therefore it is essential to the re-establishment of peace and order generally that the temple which was the prime cause of the present outbreak should not continue closed and all worshippers excluded from it. Mr. Hammick and Mr. Bedford could not take a wiser step towards speedy pacification than in persuading the Dharmakarthas to resume worship there." It is clear from Mr. Hammick's remarks during the judicial proceedings that are reported by our Special Correspondent to-day that this is his own view of the requirements of the situation. Mr. Thompson, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for the Shanars, contended *inter alia* that such an order would create an impression that Government had, from weakness, joined the cause of the other castes against the Shanars, and that the Shanars would thereby be goaded to desperation. But we refuse to believe that the Shanars, or any considerable number of them, will be misled in any such way. They are wise enough to see that Government has extended its strong arm to protect them from further violence, and that it has sent a Special Commissioner to enquire into and punish the outrages that have been committed against them. Indeed, with so many substantial proofs of Government's good faith and good intentions before their eyes it is impossible for the Shanars to believe otherwise than that Government is determined to right and justice in all things concerning them and theirs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s India, 2,197 tons, Captain J W Robertson, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt, and general.

THE s s Murex, 2,329 tons, Captain Halliday, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Batoum, (18th June,) with a cargo of 4,300 tons of petroleum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain C Bohnsack, sailed on Saturday last, for Lamoo, Mombassa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr E A Gibs, Lieut R Bellen, Mr H Howick, Mr P S Naidoo, Mr F C Smith, and 75 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 6th July, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut Gollingham, Lieut-Col Mansell, Mr Campbell, Mr Bickerton, Mr Krishna, Mr Goolamally, and 11 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, after the arrival of the English mail, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss Maven, Miss Smith, Mr Herbert, Mr Harcourt, Miss Herbert, Mr Carlton, and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Pitfard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Ileafaee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Nankin	2531	Lyon			P & O Co
Ethelhilda	1873	Trowsdale	Antwerp		Bombay Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O Co
Murex	2329	Halliday			W & A G & Co
Kola	497	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Grant	2071	Elliott	Liverpool	8-7	F M & Co
D	Peninsular	3048	Wheeber	London	15-7	P & O Co
F	Assyria	970	Neilson	P Gulf	1-7	M M & Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Barron	Adam	11-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L	Fleet R N		RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	8-7	Shprd & Co
L	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	(Repairing)		Shprd & Co
M	Vadala	2164	Boon	Rangoon	8-7	M M & Co
N	Llandudno	2625	Davies	Amsterdam	15-7	Bombay Co
O	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	1-7	H S Sidick
P	Newcastle	2214	Upson	Liverpool		J M & Co
Q	Irena	1288	Far	Genoa	8-7	W & A G & Co
R	Mozaffari	1587	Griffin	R S Ports	10-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Zanzibar	8-7	F Heyer
2	Dunraven	2132	Jones	Hamburg	15-7	Bombay Co
3	D Balduino	3344	Canepa	Hongkong	15-7	F Balduino
5	Pekin	2523	Hayward	Kobe	14-7	P & O S N Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	18-7	P & O Co
7	Muke Maru	2065	Kawamuro	Kobe	11-7	N Y Kaisha
12	Goa	1217	Skinner	Zanzibar	11-7	M M & Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	8-7	M M & Co
15	Ancona	1853	Irving	Aden	12-7	H C Joosub

100 tons Crane.

	Byculla	1095	Tyrell	Calcutta		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Sutlej s	Weston	Aden, July 2.
	Murex s	Halliday	Batoum, June 18.
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, July 6.
	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, May 26
9	Ville D Tamatave s	Castan	Mauritius June 27,

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Irena s	Zar	Genoa, &c.
	Vadala s	Boon	Rangoon.
	Goa s	Gimblett	Zanzibar, &c.
	Clan Grant s	Elliott	Liverpool.
	Sultan s	Bohnsack	Zanzibar, &c.
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	India s	Robertson	Calcutta.

The steamer Ethelhilda, entered for loading on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Antwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 bales hides, Bundally Esmall ; 13 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 68 cwt gum, Abdoola Mooman ; 166 bales skins and hides, Haje Momed Abba ; 75 bales skins and hides, Hajee Cosman Hajee Hassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newcastle s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 10,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ethelhilda s—13,500 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunraven s—1,000 cwt myrabollanes, Tyabjee and Co ; 10,014 cwt linseed, and 903 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—500 bales cotton, and 4,200 cwt twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

D Balduino s—18 casks Indian candiments, Sorabjee Framjee ; 30 cwt dry fruits, 32 cwt sandlewood, E A Moochulla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—750 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 750 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Muke Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

1. There will be Tent Pegging Heads and Posts and Morris Tube practice on the Sands Church Gate Station on Tuesday, 11th instant, from 7 a.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall for Recruits Tuesday evening the 11th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Marching order.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist section :—No. 4608 Cyclist C. L. Tickner.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, at the Corps Club (to-morrow) Tuesday at 6-45 p.m.

2. There will be a meeting of members interested in Hockey at the Corps Club, to-day, (Monday), at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.
PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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PEACOCK BRAND.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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Wholesale Agent in India for
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 20,000, on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered, at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols dropped 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 107 3-16. French Rentes remained at 101 1-4, Paris Exchange on London at 25·19 fcs., and Indian Sterling Loan at 114. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per Cents, were 1-16 per cent higher, at £67 5-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged, at 27 3-4d. per oz.; also in New York at 60 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £140,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay. Some £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

There was no further change in the financial quotations in London to-day, the above level being maintained for all denominations. Bar Silver was again unchanged, at 27 3-4 cents per oz.; and remained in New York at 60 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·87 dollars. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months sight, and on 6 months sight Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 2 1-2 and 2 5-8 per cent., respectively. About £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 40s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quieter.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Prices were unchanged, both spot and for arrival. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Spot prices were stationary to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. for July and 3 1-4d. for November-December delivery. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The market closed firmer, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 46,000 bales, compared with 67,000 bales in the week preceding. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 59,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 26,000 bales less, at 21,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 51,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,213,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-8 cents per lb., yesterday. September Futures advanced 2 points, to 5·64 cents, and December 3 points, to 5·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

There was an advance in Ready Mid.-Uplands of 1-16 cent. to-day in New-York, to 6 3-16 cents per lb; Futures were again higher by 2 points for September and 3 points for December, at 5·64 and 5·81 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 2000 bales. The total quantity of Cooton in sight yesterday was 10,940,000 bales, compared with 10,900,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters purchased 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 120 per candy; and the Mills, 200 Julgaum at Rs. 116, 300 Chopda at Rs. 130,100, Poolgaum at Rs. 136, 300 Pachora at Rs. 125, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135 1-2, 100 Oomrawatee at Rs. 133. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 160 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 130; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 138.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are firm, with a small enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,541	bales.
Wheat	19,091	cwts.
Linseed	3,332	"
Rapeseed	16,330	"
Gingellyseed	667	"
Castorseed	1,380	"
Rice	813	"

FREIGHTS are steadier in tone. There is a good enquiry for lines to Antwerp and Marseilles; and there are relets offered for Dunkirk.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months sight Credits. There was a little business reported both ways, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 3 4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet to-day with 100 7-8 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, both for Money and Account.

SHARES are neglected. The only change in prices we have to report is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 5-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ JULY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 8,

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening and may be expected to arrive at 6 a. m. on Tuesday, 11th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Japan left Hongkong at day light, on Saturday, en route to London.

The same Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived at Colombo this morning (9th).

The same Co.'s steamer Bengal left Hongkong, en route to Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th July, as compared with the statement of 27th June, 1899 :—

	June 27. Rs.	A.	P.	July 4. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,50,95,275	13	5	2,43,88,811	1	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,39,40,381	12	0	5,95,72,808	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,68,934	15	2	7,68,015	14	11
Sundries	28,62,050	7	9	25,09,969	10	4
	11,18,69,643	0	4	11,67,30,755	9	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,04,40,650	0	0	96,99,137	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	75,31,685	8	0	74,75,238	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,85,15,932	4	3	1,98,21,365	5	10
Accounts of Credit do.	1,97,98,796	0	6	1,95,72,808	4	0
Bills discounted, &c.	2,06,54,082	9	7	2,02,35,631	14	11
Balances with other Banks.	12,72,000	1	8	12,99,082	11	8
Bullion	6,314	3	7	6,314	3	7
Dead Stock	13,22,678	7	1	13,16,150	8	2
Stamps	9,730	3	6	9,990	2	8
Sundries	16,17,422	8	8	20,08,928	15	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,19,12,251	5	5	1,12,45,870	3	7
Do. at Branches	1,93,88,099	12	1	2,40,38,205	4	5
Rs.	11,18,69,643	0	4	11,67,30,755	9	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	28,41,561	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,32,147	Inc.
Other Deposits	56,32,527	Inc.
Post Bills	1,00,919	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,97,930	Dec.
Loans	13,07,433	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,25,988	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,81,552	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	6,66,381	Dec.
Do at Branches	46,50,106	Inc.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 8.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY.—JULY 9.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ADAM—SALTMARSH—May 10, at St Barnabas's, Sheffield, Tasmania, C F D, son of Col F J S Adam, late Indian Staff Corps, to Charlotte, daughter of R Saltmarsh.

DEATHS.

BALMAIN—June 16, at Clifton, Louisa, daughter of late Major F N Balmain, 6th Madras Cav.

CLOSE—June 15, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, late Major in the Indian Army, aged 83.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McCARTHY—June 23, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of C D McCarthy, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

WALSH—June 30, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of C Peregrine Walsh, Public Works Department, of a son.

WELLS—June 29, at Narsaraopet, Kistna District, the wife of Arthur Wells, Madras Civil Medical Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER—July 5, at the General Hospital, Madras, H W Baker, son of the late Rev Henry Baker, Junr., of Twyford Pere Merde.

BOILARD—July 1, at Gulzarbagh, Patna, at her father's residence, Georgiana Augusta, the beloved wife of Ernest M R Boilard, of Jamalpore, aged 38 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1899.

"THE Maharaja of Patiala on the Frontier" is the title of a small volume by his Highness's Private Secretary, Shumshere Singh. The writer disclaims any aim at literary finish, nor does he even claim the merit of giving a complete account of the Maharajah's work on the frontier. He simply tells of "the hard work he underwent, and the high honours which followed." The account of the Expedition is preceded by an Introduction, in which Shumshere Singh eulogises Lord Elgin, and the ability with which that Viceroy made head against the troubles that beset his administration, one of which would in itself have been enough to disturb the days of any Viceroyalty. Famine, plague, rioting, earthquakes, and sedition were formidable invaders of the calm of Olympus. To initiate or authorise measures that might mitigate these calamities was the duty of Lord Elgin. Criticism and misrepresentation followed in many quarters. Shumshere holds the balance fairly, and advises those who grumble at the clauses of the Sedition Act to read what the great Aurungzebe did. In the measures for the relief of famine and plague, the writer is inclined to think the machinery sometimes faulty; but he gives Lord Elgin credit for good intentions and for administrative ability of no mean order. As for the campaign in which his Maharajah served, the Private Secretary is of opinion that "the great tribal upheaval of 1867 was the necessary sequel of the Chitral Expedition." At the same time he holds that the occupation and retention of Chitral was not without benefit to the people; trade flourished in Swat during the two years that the British flag floated from its towers. But the priests feared losing control of the people, which the advent of settled rule and education threatend. "The priests of the Afghan border therefore did not like the Chitral Road. The Mullahs began to work on the people who were ignorant and fanatical, and their mission was greatly helped by the victory of the Turks over the Greeks and the publication of the Amir's book on 'Jehad,' who the Government know well is neither a friend nor an enemy." The Mad Fakir went to work, and completely succeeded in exciting the fanaticism of the tribesmen. The first trouble was in the Tochi Valley, but with that the writer has no concern. It was in the advance against the Mohmands that Patiala was actively employed. The Hadda Mulla had been stirring up the Mohmands. This eloquent and holy man had much influence over the border tribes. He naturally considered the British Power "infidel," and he dreaded its advance. So he sent his fighting men to resist the Chitral Expeditionary Force, and they attacked Shabkadr Fort, and burned to give battle to Colonel Woon. The fight took place, with the very natural result that the cavalry under General Elles routed the Mohmands, who fled to the hills. This wanton invasion of the Frontier called for punishment. Sir Bindon Blood and General Elles were ordered to enter the Mohmand country from different points, to effect a junction and ensure the submission of the tribesmen.

Patiala offered Government his Imperial Service Troops. To the Maharajah's great satisfaction, he was informed that "the Governor-General in Council has decided to accept from the States in the Punjab the services of four battalions of infantry and of two companies of sappers and miners. Those troops will immediately proceed to the front." There was no delay on the part of Patiala in carrying out these orders. The 1st Patiala Regiment, with Captain Cox and Lieutenant Davidson, started at once in two special trains on 6th September 1898, to join General Elles at Peshawar. The Maharajah, fired with the desire to "lead his whole army against the enemies of the British Empire," wired for permission to go to the frontier at the head of his Imperial Service Troops, to march against the enemy wherever they might be of most service. The Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to reply that this was impracticable, but that his Highness would be attached to General Elles's staff with a field troop of his Lancers as personal escort. This was enough for the Maharajah. He started at once, and in spite of difficulties and limited time reached Peshawar on the date named, 13th September. The 1st Patiala Infantry were incorporated in General MacGregor's Brigade, and called forth no little admiration as a fine body of the great fighting Sikh race. On the 15th the advance commenced. News came that the Hadda Mulla was in force eight miles off. The hills on each side were crowned by the advance guard. The march was slow, as the road led through an almost impassable defile: "The path was simply a track across slippery sheet rock, over which the mules mounted to the top by a series of jumps and acrobatic feats." It was here our troops expected the attack of the Hadda Mulla, but he refrained. Heaven alone knows why, for had he done so, we should, even if successful, have lost a considerable number of men. The steep ascent was gained, and the advance proceeded without the slightest resistance from the enemy. Reconnaissances were made in every direction to all the villages and fortified posts about, without finding the vanished tribesmen. Helio communication with General Blood revealed the fact that they were in force near the General's camp, and it was decided that General Elles should join forces with him. A hurried march to Larakai effected the junction, General MacGregor remaining at Nabaki. Eventually both Brigades were reunited, and the punitive march on the Jarobi valley began. The country appeared an arid desert, not flowing with milk and honey, as expected. But the advance scouts of the Patiala Cavalry discovered a gorge, which proved to be the promised land, the square tower in the Jarobi valley, the home of the Hadda Mulla, was reached. The sappers applied the fatal torch to Jarobi, and still the enemy had made no hostile demonstration. At a narrower part of the road, suddenly, "a blaze of fire was poured in from either side, and it was evident that the defile was held by the enemy in force. The artillery was now brought into action, and in a few minutes the whole of the valley was in flames, and the main object of the expedition had been attained." It was rumoured that the Hadda Mulla, during the attack on the Badmanai Pass, while riding off on his pony, fell, that he was put into a litter and carried off ingloriously. Some women about, refugees from the villages, were heard to "curse him in their choicest tongue for the troubles he had brought on them."

The fighting was now practically over and the Maharaja "left the scene of war," and telegraphed his home-coming from Nabaki, 28th September—thirteen days after active operations against the Mohmands had begun. His people had followed the fortunes of the expedition with anxiety, though they had the comfort of presuming "that the British officers who conducted the expedition would help the Maharaja to go through the ordeal uninjured." The news of his Highness' return from the frontier spread like wildfire through the province, and the enthusiasm grew till it reached its height at Ludhiana, the nearest big station to Patiala. On the train arriving the Maharaja was surrounded by hundreds of his people, triumphantly shouting "Sat Sri Akal" and showering flowers on him. The Dussera holidays were on when he reached Patiala and added to the glory of his return. Then came the thanks of the Government. The march back of the Patiala Imperial Service troops was a triumphal demonstration. The durbar was attended by Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, who bore an eloquent tribute to the valuable services rendered during the frontier campaign by the Maharaja and the Troops. Awards of robes of honour, bangles, etc., followed. In the afternoon a gymkhana was held, with the usual sports, followed by a banquet by his Highness in the evening, with speeches, toasts and congratulations all round. On the 20th May, the Maharaja was at Simla, where on the evening of a memorable day a messenger from Government House, the familiar and portentous red chaprassi, brought a document to the Maharaja. It was an autograph letter from Lord Elgin, announcing that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer on his Highness the Grand Cross of the Star of India as a signal mark of appreciation of his services, and that it would be announced in the Birthday Gazette. The joy of the Maharaja was unbounded. To add to the honour, his Excellency Lord Elgin announced that he would come to Patiala to invest the Maharaja with the insignia of the Exalted Order. That was a proud day for the Sikh State, and great was the tamasha. The Viceroy, in conferring the Grand Cross of the Star of India, claimed the privilege of an old friend and gave kindly and wise advice to the young Sikh ruler. And so happily closed the Maharajah of Patiala's baptism of fire.

WITH obvious truth the *Overland Mail* writes that "Very powerful influences appear to be at work endeavouring to exasperate public opinion in this country (England) against the Transvaal Government, and force the hand of the Government to vigorous action." But it is satisfactory to learn from so good an authority that "it is clear that in England there is a large majority against the idea of war." The same paper, a fortnight before, refused to accept the alleged "failure" of the Conference as a reason for entering on a war, which, whatever the result, would retard the development of South Africa for a generation. The telegrams published on Saturday show that the powerful influences at work in England are only too likely to get the upper hand and involve the country in a war which the great majority of the English people disapprove. And this comes about while the British representative of the Peace Conference at the Hague is urging his colleagues to accept a proposal to establish a permanent tribunal of arbitration and thus render war obsolete! Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has shown the hollowness of the pretence that the naturalisation of British subjects in the Transvaal Republic is a British interest which must be enforced by the bayonets of 40,000 British troops. Can anything be more anomalous, more incongruous, more absurd, than the idea, that, after a number of our fellow-countrymen resident in this foreign country, the Transvaal, desire to divest themselves of the quality of being our countrymen, to change their nationality, to get rid of their British citizenship, to adopt the citizenship and nationality of the Transvaal, to un-British themselves, we should go to war with the Transvaal Government, because it will not allow this interesting process to be performed with the rapidity which the aspirants desired. And this is to be done, be it observed, in the name of British patriotism and of love and devotion to the Empire!" Everyone knows that the real purpose is to subvert the independence of the Transvaal while hypocritically professing the the desire is to strengthen the Republic. The assertion that the Transvaal Government would make no concession is refuted by the fact that the Volksraad has resolved to confer the franchise at once on Uitlanders who have been resident in the country for nine years, and on all future immigrants after seven years' residence. The Goldfields receive four new members. Of course, this will not satisfy the agitators who claim twelve seats for Johannesburg and require that the proceedings of the Raad shall be transacted in English. The real purpose of the agitation is shown in these fresh demands. What the wire-pullers are aiming at is the annexation to Rhodesia of the richest gold-mines in the world.

THE Liberal defeat at Oldham is not so heavy as would appear at first sight. In 1895 out of an electorate of 28,783 householders and lodgers, 24,944 voted, and the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Ascroft and Oswald, only secured a majority over their two opponents, Mr. Adam Lee and Sir J. Hibbert, by 218 votes—a majority which might easily have been wiped off in the following week had a new poll been taken, so fickle is a British constituency. Since 1895 the electorate has been continually growing, and may be taken now at something over twenty-nine thousand voters, yet only 24,326 took part in the election of Thursday. At a bye-election it is impossible for political agents to work up the enthusiasm generated by a general election and wide-spread agitation. Moreover, the Unionist candidates in 1895 were exceptionally strong, Mr. Oswald being an eminent counsel, capable with his seductive oratory of turning the most obstinate jury any way he wished, and Mr. Ascroft, a member of a local firm and a man who had won the hearts of the masses by settling some of their most difficult labour disputes. Instead of men of this stamp, the other day, the electors were offered an inexperienced, if promising, youth in Mr. Winston Churchill and an Unionist Labour candidate, a modern hybrid, as rare as curious. How could the Unionists ever expect to win? Local Conservative organisation could not have been as represented, and party agents evidently misled party leaders, or two stronger candidates would surely have been selected. A feeling, however, is alleged to have existed among the Conservative leaders that it would not do to risk strong men in Oldham; for it was ever a changeable constituency or Mr. J. M. Maclean would still have represented it. In 1885 there was a Conservative majority of 312, though one Liberal and one Conservative were returned, and that majority in 1886 was increased by two successful Conservatives to 639. In 1892 two Liberals were returned by 501, two Conservatives following in 1895 with a majority of 605. The result therefore signifies little, for Oldham is scarcely the constituency which would express an opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa, the workingman element, which is overwhelming, not troubling itself much beyond what it believes to be the best interests of its own locality.

THE 1st Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps has issued its seventeenth annual report—a satisfactory document, on which both officers and men are to be congratulated. The corps is now 652 strong, a slight increase on the year. To say the corps is made up entirely of efficients is no exaggeration, for of the entire number only four failed to qualify, this being due to circumstances which are satisfactorily explained. All the officers but two are in possession of Proficiency certificates, whilst the bulk of the non-commissioned officers also hold them. The battalion boasts a machine-gun detachment, and it is also efficient in signalling. It distinguished itself in the Inter-battalion shooting contest, showing an improvement in all three stages over its last performance, securing the coveted shield by 56·03 points, whilst it only lost the cyclists' competition by five points—not on the score, but unfortunately in the matter of time,—and its adjutant won the Revolver prize. The corps has long been remarkable for its smartness and all round proficiency.

RULES are being drafted for the conduct of Secretariat business upon lines which have now been approved. We understand that when drawn up they will be submitted to local Governments for opinion in case it should be found practicable to apply them in Provincial Secretariats as well as in Simla. Local Governments will at the same time be asked to consider whether and to what extent and in what particulars it is practicable to reduce the annual and other reports and returns which are now required from district and other administrative officers.

THE statement of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to the effect that Indian Native Regiments will replace the troops in Malta and Egypt in the event of any large increase in the garrison at the Cape, appears to be merely a supposition, nothing being known about the matter in Simla.

A STATEMENT issued on Saturday shows that during the six months ending last Christmas, over six million of miles were run in India by trains fitted with vacuum brakes, the percentage of failure to act being insignificant.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Friday and Saturday, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury, Joseph Dolben, a driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was retried on a charge of having, on the morning of the 10th April last, done a rash and negligent act by driving up an engine, of which he was in charge, from the Churney Road into the Marine Lines station, notwithstanding that the signals were against him. He was further charged with general negligence in not having kept a look-out. This second jury were also divided in opinion like the first, there being six for an acquittal, and three for a verdict of guilty of negligence, but not criminal negligence. The Chief Justice said that the latter amounted to a verdict of acquittal, as the prisoner was not found guilty of criminal negligence. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

FROM a telegram dated Saturday at Hong Kong, it appears that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to 4,500 bales, exchange on Bombay ruling at Rs. 148 per 100 dollars, New Malwa opium was quoted at 720 dollars per chest, old at 850 dollars. The sales of Indian yarns at Shanghai during the same period were set down at 13,900 bales, exchange being quoted at Rs. 205 per 100 taels. New Malwa opium was valued at 525 taels per chest, old 565 to 600 taels, and very old at 640 taels.

LAST Thursday week, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Soldiers Home at Wellington was performed by Colonel C. T. P. Luxmoore, of Ootacamund. The need of a Home at Wellington has long been felt, and all friends of soldiers will be glad to hear that the building is now going rapidly forward. During the past few months the work has been carried on by Mrs. Moore at great disadvantage in a small house rented for the purpose. The new Home is being erected on a piece of land, purchased by the Trustees at a cost of Rs. 3,500, situated just outside the Cantonment. The Home is to have beside a fine Coffee Bar, Reading Room and Meeting Room, a few furlough rooms, where soldiers from hot stations on the plains can spend a furlough on the Hills. The working of the Home is entirely undenominational. Subscriptions are being invited.

A FRESH case of plague occurred on the 28th ult., at the newly infected village of Jangi Jalal in the Rawalpindi district. No fresh cases are reported from the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts. There are now only five villages cordoned in the Jullundur district, and of these three are being reoccupied. In the Hoshiarpur district two villages are cordoned, these being the only two infected ones in that district.

NO confirmation has been received of the recent attack on the Amir, and the rumour is disbelieved in the Foreign Office. About eleven years ago, it will be remembered, the Amir was shot at near Mazar-i-Sharif, the bullet passing between his body and arm, in the same manner as recently reported.

ON inquiry at St. George's Hospital, our representative learnt that Captain Iremonger is progressing favourably. It is understood that he knows nothing of the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and frequently enquires after them.

THE returns for the 4th instant for the first time since the outbreak show no cases or deaths from holera in Karachi.

MR. HANDLEY having resigned from the High Court of Calcutta owing to ill-health, Mr. James Pratt, Civil Service, has been appointed to act.

SPEAKING at Sagaing, on Tuesday, Sir Frederick Fryer alluded to a proposal for a bridge across the Irrawaddy to connect Sagaing with Mandalay, and said he hoped to see the bridge finished before he left Burma.

THE villages of Khoja, Bazidpur, Hansaron and Mehrampur, in the Jullundur district have been declared free of plague. The case of plague reported at Jauji Jalal, Rawalpindi, is a mistake. No case of plague has occurred in that village since the 23rd June.

AFTER Colonel Barrow's lecture on Stonewall Jackson on the 14th, Colonel Rundall will give a lecture at the United Service Institute on the American Civil War. Captain Wingate has promised to lecture, in September next, on his recent journey across China.

THE British Political Resident at Bushire on the Persain Gulf has asked the Metropolitan if he can obtain a chaplain to minister to the residents at the various places within his political charge. It is doubtful, however, observes a contemparary, whether the Persian Gulf lies within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of any Indian Bishop, and the matter has been referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

COLONEL GOAD, Director of the Army Remount Department, leaves Simla on tour on the 26th instant, and will make the round of the Remount establishments. His dates are Saharunpur, 26th July; Babugarh, 30th; Calcutta, 6th August; Karnal, 10th; Bombay, 16th; Ahmednagar, 18th; Madras, 23rd; Hosur, 26th; Madras, 3rd September; Bombay, 5th; Karnal, 7th; and Simla, 8th September.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals made by the Government of India in communication with the Punjab Government and the Chief Court for restricting the facilities at present offered for a second appeal in civil cases in the Punjab. It is understood that legislation to give effect to the proposal will be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council of Simla during the present season.

RECENTLY a Brahman of the Chapekar style visited the Nizam's dominions, and by preaching sedition to all and sundry who cared to listen to him, managed to get together about a hundred badmashes, and with these settled down to the work of giving the authorities as much trouble as possible. Many dacoities, highway robberies and other crimes of violence have been traced to them, but the gang has now been brought to book, several being shot and the majority arrested.

THE General Officer Commanding the Allahabad District, having been informed of some cases of ill-treatment of native followers by soldiers, calls the attention of all Commanding Officers in the District to the following District Order: "Soldiers striking or in any way ill-using natives, whether regimental followers or otherwise, will not, without the sanction of the G.O.C. the District, be summarily dealt with." The General directs that this order shall be read on three consecutive parades at the head of every British unit in the District.

A COLLISION occurred on Tuesday morning about 2 a. m., between the Up Mixed and Up Goods trains at Puttoki near Raewind. The latter train was standing on the main line when the Mixed ran into it against signals, smashing and derailing its own rear-brake van and two wagons. The engine of the Mixed was also derailed, and its cow-catcher smashed but no serious injury or loss of life is reported. Several trains following were detained and passengers, mails, etc., transhipped, but communication on the main line is restored.

THE Shanars of Sivakasi have sent to the "Madras Mail" a memorandum of the telegrams said to have been sent by the shanar inhabitants of Sivakasi to the superior authorities, praying for protection of person and property, before the sack of Sivakasi on the 6th June. Six telegrams were sent on the 2nd May, namely, three to the Deputy Magistrate, and one each to the Governor, the District Collector, and the District Superintendent of Police. The three last cost Rs. 17 each. Eight other telegrams were sent during May, including four to the Collector, one costing Rs. 23-11. Three telegrams were despatched on the 5th June—the day before the outbreak—one to the Collector, one to the Superintendent of Police, and one to the Deputy Magistrate. From the list it appears that the Shanars spent close upon Rs. 160 in the morning telegrams alone.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG, finds it necessary to admonish the lower grades of the administrative and protective staff of the Punjab Forest Department in unusually plain language. It seems that four Foresters and sixteen Forest Guards were dismissed during the year, while one Extra Assistant Conservator was found guilty of misconduct, and compulsorily retired on a reduced pension; whereupon the Lieutenant Governor delivers himself as follows: "No doubt the nature of the duties of most of our Forest officials is such as to expose them in a greater degree to temptations, than is the case with most other deparments, but for this reason it is all the more necessary to deal severely with those cases in which corruption and betrayal of official trust is proved, and His Honour hopes that the measures taken during the year may prove effective as a warning and improve the "morale" of the lower grades of the Department, which have benefited so much by the reorganisation scheme recently introduced by Government."

THE lighting of the coast of the Madras Presidency, embracing the littoral from the Ganjam to the Mangalore District, is to be reorganised and considerably improved. Several new lighthouses are to be erected and the existing ones overhauled; and these coast lights are to be divided into two groups—viz., those on the East Coast and those on the West. The annual cost of the improved service is estimated at nearly one lakh of rupees, 70,000 rupees of which will be absorbed by the up-keep of the necessary establishment, the remainder to be utilised in payment, interest, etc., on the loan of 8 lakhs required. The dues levied for each group of lights will be one anna per ton for each voyage on coasting steamers and four pies per ton for sailing craft. A Bill has been drafted for the purpose of legalising the imposition of these dues. In connection with the scheme the Government of India have laid down a general rule that the expenses of erecting and maintaining coast lights cannot in future be met from Imperial Funds, and that recourse should be had to light dues levied on the shipping which derives direct benefit from such lights.

A PARAGRAPH which recently appeared in the "Madras Mail" stated that "we hear that 27 out of 30 polo clubs in India have voted that the height of polo ponies be increased to 14 hands." In that case observes the "Pioneer," the Indian polo clubs must be very poorly represented on the Indian Polo Association, for in paragraph 14 of the report of the annual meeting held in February last, we read that "after the subject of height and measurement of ponies had been generally discussed, the following proposals were brought up in turn, and decided as follows: (1) That the height of polo ponies be raised from 13-3 to 14·1. Not passed. (2) That the recognised height of polo ponies be raised to 14 hands, and that the acceptance of racing certificates be abolished. Not passed. (3) That all measurements for polo ponies be abolished. Not passed." It thus appears that the Indian polo clubs, as represented at the Indian Polo Association, vetoed every proposal to raise the height or even to alter the method of measurement. It may be noted that at the same meeting the following two proposals were brought forward; but as no notice had been given they could not be considered or voted upon; (a) "That the present system of measurement be abolished and that none but racing certificates be accepted, with the proviso that local measuring committees may measure for local tournaments, such measurements only holding good for the tournment for which the pony was measured;" and (b) "That laxness in measuring by committees authorised by the I. P. A. is due to divided responsibility, and that one man be made responsible for the measuring at each tournament, or for each pony, and that his name be affixed in the calendar to the ponies measured and passed by him."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE NEW LAW.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Transvaal Volksraad has adopted a reform conferring the franchise forthwith on all Uitlanders who have been resident in the country for nine years, and on all future new-comers after seven years' residence.

The Goldfields will also receive four new members.

JULY 8.

The Transvaal Volksraad has appointed a committee to draft a law embodying the reforms recently adopted by the Raad.

The London press is reserved, and is waiting to know the real effects of the new law, and whether it immediately secures adequate representation for the Uitlanders.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, this evening, said that no contingency had yet arisen necessitating a material increase of the force in South Africa, but it was necessary under existing circumstances to bring the force to a proper standard of efficiency and mobility.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that Indian Native Regiments will replace the British troops at Malta and in Egypt, in the event of a large increase of the garrison at the Cape.

[Simla has not yet heard anything on this subject.]

JULY, 9.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, declares that the Cape Government regards the proposals made by the Transvaal Volksraad as satisfactory and tending to a peaceful settlement.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, ex-Premier of the Cape, describes the proposed reforms as being totally inadequate, and as defeating Sir Alfred Milner's desire for the Uitlanders to work out their own salvation.

CONSCRIPTION NEEDED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S VIEWS.

JULY 8.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has introduced a Bill for enforcing the ballot for the Militia.

His lordship, in bringing forward the measure, said he did not expect the Bill to be passed, but wanted the nation to understand the need for some form of compulsory military service.

In case of emergency he viewed the present system of recruiting for the regular army with some misgiving, as the numbers of men available were insufficient for an augmented army.

No efforts would be relaxed, he added, to make the service attractive.

CANADIAN PREMIER ON IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

DESIRE FOR JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of a speech in the Canadian Parliament on the question of disallowing the measures of the Columbian Legislature for excluding Japanese and Chinese, said that he was prepared to deal with Chinese immigration in accordance with the views of the Columbians, but the question of Japanese immigration must be governed by Imperial considerations, for if Great Britain was precipitated into a war in the Orient, Japan's support would be of the greatest importance.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE IPHIGENIE.

The French press regards the Emperor William's visit to the French warship Iphigenie as the possible beginning of a change of policy, which both England and Russia should note.

REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to-day, reviewed 27,000 Volunteers at the Horse Guards.

The parade formed a brilliant spectacle.

MILITARY SERVICE IN DUTCH INDIES.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question by Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons, said that British subjects residing there were liable to serve in the Militia in the Dutch East Indies.

LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE CRUISER.

The Japanese cruiser Yakumo has been successfully launched at Stettin.

PLAGUE AT MAURITIUS.

The plague returns at Mauritius show 43 cases and 35 deaths since 25th June.

A SERVICE REWARD.

The Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Major Price for services in Uganda.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Lancashire has defeated Somersetshire at Manchester by an innings and 47 runs.

The match between the Gentlemen and Players at the Oval was won by the Players by an innings and 36 runs.

Kent beat Middlesex by 30 runs.

The match Yorkshire *vs* Sussex at Harrogate ended in a drawn game.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS VS. NOTTS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires :—The unsatisfactory result of the University cricket match is generally regarded as the natural outcome of the constitution of teams, which were both strong in batting and correspondingly weak in bowling. The scoring on both sides was accordingly heavy. With an innings gone on each side the Cantabs were left with a lead of 49, but Oxford going in a second time made 347 for eight wickets and declared the innings closed, leaving their opponents in a minority of 298. In their second innings Cambridge made 229 for four wickets and the match was drawn for the fourth time in the history of the contest. No centuries were made, but of the Oxonions H. Pilkington, Knox and Montmorency, and among the Cantabs Day, Hind and Taylor are worthy of special mention.

Some sensational play was witnessed at Nottingham, when the Australians, batting in their second innings, in a minority of 87, lost six wickets for 38. The Notts colt Wass took four wickets for eleven runs. The match ended in a draw.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS COPYRIGHT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*SIMLA, JULY 7.

One of the measures likely to be introduced at next Friday's Legislative Council meeting is the Foreign Press Messages Bill, which gives protection for thirty-six hours from the time of the first publication in British India or for sixty hours exclusive of holidays from the time of their actual receipt. The protection applies to all press telegrams from abroad published in India, provided they are published under the heading of Foreign Telegrams and the day and hour of their receipt be stated.

Not only the telegram itself, but its substance and every individual portion of it are protected, comment and reference to the news it contains being also deemed a breach of the law.

THE SCOTTISH KIRK SESSIONS BILL.

The Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Bill is to enable Kirk Sessions to hold property, sell, invest, etc., as a corporate body just as a Bishop is already empowered to do where the Church of England is concerned.

The Indian Registration of Ships Bill gives effect in India to that portion of the Home Merchant Shipping Act which relates to the registration of British ships including the appointment of registrars.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES IN THE ARMY.

The Bill to provide for conversion into Indian Currency at one and four pence per rupee of sums expressed in British Currency in the Army Act is merely to make the changes rendered necessary by the fall which has taken place of late years in the rupee. The present rate of conversion appears to be generally two shillings, and the Bill, therefore, will bring military fines, etc, up to the level originally intended.

THE PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Bills to be introduced next Friday also include the Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill, which revises the existing Act in regard to chapter 8, which concerns actionable claims. It is based upon the recommendations made to the Government of India by the Bombay Bar and Calcutta High Court, and is designed chiefly to remove anomalies due to the obscurity of wording of the existing Act.

Amongst the changes it makes is one to section 131, rendering it permissible—which it at present is not—to assign by endorsement life policies to banks in payment of debt without the necessity of giving notice to the Insurance Company. Also whereas the present law incapacitates judges, pleaders, and all officers of a Court from purchasing any actionable claim falling within the jurisdiction of the court and thus unintentionally prevents a pleader from buying shares in a local company, the Bill restricts the prohibition to actionable claims which are actually in controversy. Further, in section 139 where the present law exempts negotiable instruments from the operation of chapter 8 of the Act, the revised section exempts also stocks, shares and mercantile documents giving title to goods, *e. g.*, Bills of Lading.

THE PRISONERS' ACT.

Prisoners Act Consolidation Bill is also likely to be introduced this session. Its object is merely to bring the various Acts dealing with prisoners together and is not intended to introduce any change in the existing law.

The measures which are to be passed include the following small Bills, of which particulars have already appeared :—namely, the Marriages Validation Bill, also Bills amending the Registration Act, Land Improvement Loans Act, and the Canal and Drainage Act, all of which were introduced at the last Council meeting.

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT QUETTA.

Mr. Nicholas, Mining Engineer, of the Khost and Sharigh Collieries at Quetta, was found dead in bed, yesterday morning, with his throat cut and several stabs about his body, the case being apparently one of murder. The deceased's cash chest had been broken open and emptied.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Gossett, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to Narbudda District.

Captain Fleming, brother of the Bengal Tennis Champion and brother-in-law to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, has been appointed Assistant Surveyor-General of the Photo-Lithography Branch, Calcutta, vice Mr. Pope, on privilege leave.

ARTILLERY ACCIDENT AT BELGAUM.

Three men of the 49th Field Battery at Belgaum have been injured by the accidental explosion of blank cartridges at battery drill.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captains R. W. Nicholson and C. H. Moore receive a step in the Commissariat and Transport, vice Captain Clowes, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler is permitted to retire.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Hussey receives a step in promotion for service, during the recent Frontier Operations.

Sub-Conductor W. E. Bain, Bombay Miscellaneous List, is promoted Conductor.

Surgeon-General Price, A. M. S., is gazetted P. M. O., Bombay Command, vice Surgeon-General Taylor, vacated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant H. A. Payne becomes Captain, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Captain Leslie, promoted Major.

Mr. J. R. Reynolds becomes Second Lieutenant, 1st Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G. A. Rose officiates as Port Officer at Moulmein, vice Commander Hooper, on furlough.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dorgan, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted six weeks' privilege leave. Mr. N. M. Pillai receives temporary promotion meanwhile. Mr. Chuckerbutty, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave ; Mr. M. A. Hydari officiating and Mr. R. Waterfield being transferred from the Central Provinces to Bombay.

Mr. Wait, Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind, is granted fifteen months' furlough from the 12th August ; Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, officiating ; Mr. H. C. Sheridan officiating as Second Assistant Director-General, and Mr. Knox Howan as Third Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State's sanction to the construction of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway is notified.

KHAKI COATS AND CLOAKS.

It is notified that the great coats and cloaks of Native Artillery Batteries and Native Cavalry will in future be of khaki coloured cloth, the change being introduced gradually as renewals are required.

* Delayed eighteen hours in transmission.

THE ALIENATION OF LAND IN THE PUNJAB.

LEGISLATION CONTEMPLATED.

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Pundit Surajkaul, who represents the Punjab on the Viceroy's Council, has arrived here, his visit being probably connected with legislation understood to be under consideration of the Government of India for checking the excessive alienation of land in the Punjab.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

POONA, JULY 9.

There were 26 cases and 33 deaths recorded in the city, yesterday, and in the Cantonment 7 cases and 7 deaths, the total mortality being 43.

To-day's returns show 40 cases and 34 deaths in the city, and in the cantonment 10 cases and 8 deaths, the total mortality being 56.

Plague has made its appearance in Kirkee.

THE WEATHER.

Very appreciable rain has been falling since last night, as the crops were badly in need of it. There is still no rain in Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts.

HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches in connection with the Handicap Polo Tournament were played, yesterday, on the Poona ground. The pace in both was very fast, and the play good and interesting to watch.

The first match was between A and B teams. The former comprised Messrs. Cautley, Grayson and Jeffcoat, and Captain Lockhart Mure (back) ; the latter consisting of Mr. Bond, Tiloke Singh, and Colonel Suart(back), Mr. Laing being absent. Though short-handed by one, B played capitally, and might have won if Tiloke Singh would not have missed two goals. A thus won by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to B's 3 goals.

The second match was between D and F. The former was composed of Captain Loch, Messrs. Montressor, Payn, and Gossino (back) ; the latter consisting of Mr. Mackenzie, Captain Macgregor, Captain Low, and Mr. Ellwood (back). Won by F by 2 goals to D's 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

SETTLEMENT OF A LONG STANDING LAND DISPUTE.

HATHI MULGRASIAS' GRATITUDE TO THE NAWAB SAHEB.

VERAVAL, JULY 9.

The long standing dispute regarding the lands of the Hathi mulgrasias of Malia under Junagadh having been decided by his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh in a liberal spirit, the Hathi mulgrasias are immensely gratified, and out of gratitude for the great favour done, entreated the Nawab Saheb to depute his Highness' Vazir, Sheikh Bhaudin Bhai, the Dewan Saheb, and the Naib Dewan, to Malia, their townof residence, to accept a valedictory address from them.

The Vazier Saheb, Shaikh Bhaudin Bhai Hashambhai, C.I.E., Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas Desai, Chief Dewan, Azam Purshotamrai Soonderji Zalla, the Naib Dewan, and a few amirs and principal officials arrived at Malia to-day. At the station the Vazier Saheb and party were met by the Vahiwatdar, Munsiff, Foujdar, and other local officers, all the Hathis being present to welcome the party, and the people had flocked to the station to show their loyal feelings and pay homage to his Highness through the Vazier and the Dewan.

At about 2 p.m., the address was presented in the Vahiwatdar's office room, where there were present almost the whole male population of the town. It was read by their Vakil, Mr. Jatashanker, on behalf of the Hathi landholders, and presented by the three principal members of the clan to the Vazier Saheb in a gold brocade khalita. Another address, on behalf of the subjects, landholders of the Mahad, was read by Mr. Purshotam, a local pleader.

After a suitable reply to both the addresses by the Vazier Saheb, dilating upon the happy termination of the litigation and dispute, and expressing gratification for the profession of prosperity and contentment of the subjects, the meeting dispersed amidst deafening cheers for his Highness Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhanji, K.C.S.I. The even-handed justice and generosity of the Nawab Saheb, guided by the faithful and devoted Vazier Saheb were heartily appreciated by the people.

In the evening, prizes were distributed to the boys and girls of the schools, and after visiting the dispensary and schools, the Vazier Saheb left Malia.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE BREACH AMONG THE KHOJA COMMUNITY AT KARACHI.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

As stated in our telegraphic columns on Saturday last, the breach that had been occasioned between certain members of the Ismaeli sect has happily been cemented through the intervention of Mukhi Cassumbhai Moosa, whose exertions have brought about an amicable settlement, to the satisfaction of all concerned in the affair. It appears that the dispute was between the Ismaelis themselves, and not between Ismaelis and Ashnasari, as previously stated. The Ismaelis are the followers of his Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, and the dispute arose between certain members of this sect on account of slight difference in some private matters. On hearing the news of this lamentable breach, Mukhi Cassumbhai Moosa sent Mukhi Sharifbhai, instructing him to reconcile the members who were at variance with each other. It was the intention of Mukhi Cassumbhai Moosa to go to Karachi, but he was prevented from doing so under medical advice, as owing to the delicate state of his health he has been unable to move out for some time past. His presence there would have at once put an end to the dispute. Mukhi Sarifbhai was armed with a letter from Sarkar Matasalamat (mother of his Highness Aga Khan), in which she ordered them to bury their quarrel and settle their disputes out of court. Respecting this mandate, the parties concerned have withdrawn the complaints lodged against each other in the court of the City Magistrate at Karachi. For bringing about the happy termination of a sad dispute her Highness Lady Ali Shah and Mukhi Cassumbhai Moosa are to be congratulated, for were it not for their intervention, the affair would have taken a serious aspect, involving perhaps loss of life. Mr. Sarifbhai Gangji, who is much respected in the community owing to his old age and benevolence of nature, was chosen to take this mandate of her Highness Lady Ali Shah, as he happens to be a friend of Mukhi Cassumbhai Moosa.

THE whole neighbourhood is sacred to the memory of Reynolds and his friends. What would one not have given for the rescue of the St. Martin's-lane Art School, wherein Reynolds and so many painters of the Georgian era studied? Mr. Austin Dobson, who is more at home in eighteenth century London than most men, has called the St. Martin's-lane of last century "the Grub-street of the Arts." Messrs. Chatto and Windus's new and grand establishment covers St. Peter's-court, wherein stood the "St. Martin's-lane Academy," in which Reynolds, Cosway, Nollekens, Ramsay, Hayman, and many others were puplis. Previously to its becoming an "Academy," the building was used as a studio by Roubillac the sculptor. It was at 104, St. Martin's-lane—Sir James Thornbill's former residence—that Reynolds first lived when he came to London. He next moved to No. 5, Great Newport-street, where Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, Wilkes and the rest were his constant visitors. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson will, doubtless, deal as tenderly as possible with the last stone-and-brick memorial of the artist, whom the greatest of art critics places among the "seven supreme colourists," with Titian, Turner, Giorgione, Correggio, Veronese, and Tintoretto.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *vs.* R. A., COLABA.

A LARGE crowd assembled to see the Gymkhana *vs.* the R. A., Colaba, and were rewarded by seeing a most interesting game. Wimbush turned out again, notwithstanding a rumour that he had retired for good. His presence gave a great impetus to the yellow-black forwards, who gave the best display they have done this season. The R. A. kicked against the wind from the Cooperage, and the forwards then got up right in front of the Gymkhana goal, but did not look really dangerous, and the ball went behind. Shortly afterwards the R. A. outside left then got possession, and taking the ball up centred well, but the ball was headed behind. Wimbush then got away, and passing out to Francis, the latter took the ball down and centred straight into the goal mouth, and the elder Reid had a great chance, but he sent the ball over the bar. The R. A. goal had a narrow escape from Wimbush immediately afterwards, and Ross sent in a high dropping shot, which was well saved. The Gym about this time did all the pressing, the R. A. goal being continually threatened, but their backs did sterling work and prevented a score. The Gymkhana forwards here showed to great advantage, their passing being neat and precise, and Ross had another shot, which went over. The R. A. left got possession, and Hunter having his kick charged down, the ball was centred well. Dredge also miskicked, and the goal being practically at the soldiers' mercy, they scored first blood. From the kick off the Gymkhana rushed away and R. Reid had a chance, but shot straight at the goalkeeper ; who cleared easily. The whistle went shortly afterwards, and the teams crossed over, the Artillery leading by one goal to love.

On the re-start the R. A. got the ball, and taking it down Dredge conceded a corner, which was well taken, and the R. A. inside right put in a shot, which Maclaghlan saved well. The Gymkhana got away, and Francis centring well, R. Reid got the ball past the backs and appeared certain to score, but the ball was sent over. The civilians pressed hard and obtained a corner, which was sent behind. Ross again put the ball well in front of goal, and the forwards were all there and looked as if they must rush it through, but the backs cleared. The Gymkhana continued the pressure, and Durnford then put in a good shot, the ball striking the upright. The R. A. pressed from a corner, and Maclaghlan had to save. The gunners were not to be denied, and kept the ball in dangerous proximity to their opponents' goal. Their efforts were finally crowned with success, as Maclaghlan, in trying to save, fell, and the ball found the net. The Gymkhana again pressed, and three shots followed in quick succession, only to be cleared. A corner was given against the R. A. Durnford took the kick and sent in a well placed ball, but Ross kicked behind. The R. A. then got away on the left and Hunter by a miskick let the r centre have a good opening, but Dredge stopped him. The R. A. were in the neighbourhood of the Gymkhana goal when the whistle was blown, and they went out winners by two to love.

The game was thoroughly well and pleasantly contested, and the R. A. deserved their victory ; they played up the whole time, and never let their keenness carry them away. At the same time the score hardly represents the skill of the two sides, as the Gymkhana certainly had the best of it, and were more often dangerous, but the shooting was erratic. For the winners the pick of the team were the left half and the outside left. The centre forward, centre half, and the backs also played well. For the Gymkhana, Wimbush fed his forwards with judgment, and the Reids and Durnford were well to the fore. Ross, as usual, was never at fault, but a bad ankle made him less active than usual. Dredge, with the exception of one mistake, played well, but Hunter appeared to be a bit off colour. Arthur turned out at right half, and though disabled by a bad leg, played a steady and scientific game.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND

MAILS OF 23RD JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain G. H. C. Weston, with English mails of 23rd June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Briggs, Lt-Col
Clayton, Mr
Molloy, Maj
Tucker, Mr
Tancred, Capt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ackland, Mr
Bakewell, Mr
Booth, Mr
Biggs, Mr and Mrs H
Duncan, Capt
Ewart, Capt and Mrs
France, Mrs
Gore, Maj Hon
Gell, Mrs
George, Mr
Hynd, Mr
Hakim, Mr
Holmes, Mr
Hales, Lt
Mahon, Maj
McLeod, Mr
Mariadio, Mr
Rybot, Lt
Raven, Mr
Ram, Mr
Sahni, Mr
Sinah, Mr
Shea, Mr A
Shaw, Mr
Sethi, Mr
Tighe, Capt
Wiskens, Mr
Woudge, M and [illegible]

FROM BRINDISI.

Horne, Mr W O
Younghusband, Capt

FROM ADEN.

Condona, Mr
Dickson, Capt

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that the Corporation has passed a resolution requesting the Improvement Trust to take into serious consideration the advisability of opening its meetings to the press, that the public may know what is said and done.

I thought everyone knew that the Improvement Trust has considered that suggestion and decided by a large majority not to commit such a mistake. The meetings of the Trust are essentially business meetings, convened for the despatch of very important business. Nothing would be gained by encouraging members to speak not to their colleagues, but to the outside public. Many questions have to be discussed which it is necessary to regard as confidential. The similar Trust in the United Kingdom sits with closed doors, and a member violating confidence would lose caste. It would be impossible to speak with freedom as to the desirability of acquiring particular properties and their probable value with the whole public listening. The Committees of the Bombay Corporation do not admit the press to their deliberations. It would facilitate the despatch of business if the Standing Committee observed the same rule.

Since the Corporation has set the example of tendering advice to another body as to the ordering of its house, why should not the Improvement Trust return the civility by recommending the Corporation to follow the excellent example of the London County Council and restrict speakers to fifteen minutes each ? Such a curtailment of Municipal eloquence would greatly accelerate Municipal work.—Yours, &c.,

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

II.

SIR,—Allow me to protest before it is too late against the character of the buildings the Improvement Trust proposes to erect for the middle classes. According to the excerpt of proceedings published in your issue of the 2nd instant, they propose to erect rooms about the size of the average rooms of a good chawl, of which there are great numbers in Bombay. A good many people write as if there were no good chawls in Bombay, but, as a matter of fact, there are very excellent chawls. It is proposed to allow four or more persons to each room—that is, the amount of overcrowding which already exists is to be continued. The chawls which the Trust are going to erect will be no better than a large number of the chawls in Byculla, and will be overcrowded in exactly the same way. Is the Trust going to make no effort to prevent overcrowding in their own buildings ? Are they going to do exactly as the Port Trust, Government, and the Municipality do ?—Yours, &c.,

N. M.

M. FLEURY-RAVARIN, deputy for the Rhone, having published a letter denouncing the defects of the organisation of the coast and colonial defences, which he attributed to the rivalries of the various departments, received from Admiral de Cuverville, the head of the General Naval Staff, a letter heartily endorsing his criticisms, and expressing bitter regret that "the most persistent individual efforts are powerless to alter a state of things which engenders confusion and prepares defeat." This letter was published, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, at once superseded Admiral de Cuverville for breach of discipline.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CHURNEY ROAD RAILWAY COLLISION.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court, on Saturday, when the trial of the case against Joseph Dolben, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was resumed before his lordship and a common jury. The prisoner was charged with having, on the morning of the 10th April last, done a rash and negligent act by running an engine, of which he was in charge, from the Churney Road into the Marine Lines Station, the danger signals being against him at the time. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Young appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick during the morning called further evidence, a witness who was not examined at the previous trial, the Marine Lines signalman, stating he received a warning signal regarding the departure of the passenger train from Churney Road. He had received no such signal relating to the light engine. The fireman on the engine with accused, said they were busy coaling and oiling the locomotive.

The accused at the close of the prosecution, in reply to a question from his Lordship, as to whether he had anything to state in explanation of the evidence, asked his Lordships to put questions to him and he would answer them.

His Lordship: Have you got any statement to make in regard particularly to the starting signal ?—It was an ordinary signal. It was off.

Did you notice it particularly ?—Yes.

When did you first see it ? Where were you standing on the engine when you first saw it ?—I was standing on the left side, running tender first. I could not miss seeing the signal.

After passing Churney Road station what sort of a look-out did you keep ? Did you keep looking out ?—Yes.

Well, what did you do ?—When about twenty feet off the bridge I collided.

You saw the brake van when within about twenty feet from it ?—Yes.

Can you say how it was that you did not see the brake van earlier ?—I was standing on the Queen's road side, and the fireman was standing on the sea side. I did not think it was my duty to cross over to that side.

Is there anything else you would like to say in regard to that. You are not compelled to say anything, and I shall tell the jury that they are not entitled to presume anything against you, because you do not say anything.

Is there anything further you wish to say in regard to the look out ?—No nothing more.

Then as regards signal No. 2, it is said you drove up to that ? I think this is a point for your counsel to argue. Now was there anything that obstructed your view ? Did you have any difficulty in looking out ? You remember you had coals stacked up on the tender. Did they obstruct your view ?—Yes, considerably.

Then you say they obstructed the view of anything on the line ?—Yes.

Now where do you say the fireman was after passing No. 1 signal ?—He was standing up on the foot-plate. He had just finished clearing up the foot-plate after putting on coals. He was standing upright

Have you anything more to say ?—I do not think so.

In answer to the jury Dolben said, he was keeping the usual look out before the collision occurred.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then closed the case for the prosecution, He asked the jury to hold that Dolben had been guilty of doing a rash and negligent act which had resulted in death. It had been clearly proved that No. 1 signal was up, and counsel contended that being so, it was Dolben's duty to have seen it, It was not disputed that signal No. 2 was up, and that being so, it was the duty of the accused to have noticed it. In dealing with the charge of general negligence Mr. Kirkpatrick said, if Dolben had kept a vigilent look out he would have seen the second signal in time to have stopped his engine before the collision took place. It was no excuse for a driver to say he was sitting down on a part of the engine where he could not keep a proper look out.

Mr. Young pointed out that Dolben could not have missed seeing the No. 1 signal, as it was under his very nose. The fireman had proved that Dolben was keeping a good look out the whole time. Counsel submitted that the signalman was more likely to have made a mistake than Dolben, as the former may have in the press of work forgotten to raise the signal after the departure of the passenger train. Mr. Young said the Churney Road signalman was overworked. He said that on all stations on the double line of the G. I. P. Railway there were always two signallers on duty. That showed that the former line considered it necessary to employ two men. The B. B. and C. I. Railway, however, were content with employing one man, who at Churney Road station was only about 20 years of age, and who had only had three months' experience, two months of which he had been engaged learning his duties. Counsel submitted the jury would find that No. 1 signal was not at danger, and that the case in regard to that and the other charges had not been made out.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said he was sure the jury would approach the consideration of the case with a due sense of their responsibility. The charge against the prisoner was a very serious one, involving the security of life. The jury had, on the one hand, to look to the safety of the public, and on the other, they had an equal responsibility in seeing that justice was done to the prisoner. The case for the prosecution lay within a very narrow compass. Three deaths were caused of a man and two children, and it was said that they were caused by a collision between an engine and a passenger train No. 74 on the up line between Churney Road and Marine Lines stations. The engine was driven by the prisoner, and, no doubt if the signal was down, the prisoner was justified in driving through the Churney Road station. The first question was, were the jury satisfied that the signal No. 1 was up when the engine came ? and secondly, whether the signal No. 2 was still at danger when the engine collided with the train ? The third point was, was the prisoner guilty of negligence in approaching the train with which the engine collided or was it not incumbent upon him to exercise vigilance in keeping a look out ? If he had kept a look out, would he not have seen the train, and thus avoided a collision ? Turning to another part of the case, his lordship put itto the jury whether the signalman believed the line to be clear, and that by mistake he raised the arm of the signal ? There was a class of witnesses who said that the arm was up when the engine passed, that is they saw the signal was up so soon before the engine passed, and so soon after it passed as to make it almost certain that it had not been lowered in the interval. His lordship read and commented upon the evidence of the different witnesses upon this point. It was remarked by the learned counsel for the defence that there were many discripancies in that evidence, Of course there must be discrepancies when they remembered that different persons looked at a thing from different points and different aspects of view, that different persons had varying powers of observation. They must remember that it was a matter of frequent remark in courts of justice that perfect agreement as to details between witnesses raised a presumption that the story was made up. So that the existence of discrepancies in the evidence was no proof at all that evidence was false. The jury must, in arriving at a verdict, look to the surrounding circumstances and to all the probabilities of the cases. The final question, his lordship said, was, was it the prisoner's duty or not to be on the look-out for any obstacle that might exist between his engine and the signal ? The prisoner, in his statement, said it was not his duty. It was for the jury to weigh the evidence and come to a decision on the point. In conclusion, his lordship reminded the jury of the solemn obligation they had undertaken when charged with the case, and to give a verdict according to the evidence.

On the return of the jury into court after half an hour's consultation the foreman stated that the jury were divided, six being for an acquittal, and three for a verdict of guilty of negligence, but not criminal negligence.

The Chief Justice : That is a verdict of acquittal, as the jury do not find the prisoner guilty of criminal negligence.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged, and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning

THE ATTACK ON EUROPEANS.

THE attack on Europeans in Lahore on Tuesday evening, says the local paper, gave currency to a crop of rumours of the most varied and elaborate kind. One report, prevalent however before the occurrences of Tuesday evening, was that a bunniah had been murdered for his money near the Charburji. Inquiry has shown that the man died while on a journey, and was brought back to Mozang, his village, but as Hindus never carry a corpse *into* a village, the body was left lying outside, near the Charburji, for an hour or more while the relatives were making preparations to take it to the burning ghat. The rumour started and was for some time prevalent in Mozang that the man had been murdered, but there is absolutely nothing suspicious about his death. With regard to other reports of violent attacks in the vicinity, there is little substantial foundation discoverable. There has been, as there usually is, a band of prowling thieves about, but they seem to have done nothing out of the ordinary in point of daring or violence. Two cases of wounding with *lathis* have been reported lately but none showing the use of *gandasas*. As to the attacks on the Europeans, it is the impression that there was no desire to seriously hurt the occupants of the vehicles but rather to turn them off a particular road. There was certainly no premeditated waylaying, and the passing of Europeans at that spot at that hour was unusual and quite fortuitous. Every precaution, however, is being taken in the way of patrols, and the recurrence of such attacks need not be feared.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

So far as outside appearances go we are no nearer now than we were a week ago to a settlement of the difficulty with the Transvaal Government. Indeed, the situation looks less hopeful than at any time since the abortive Conference. As to whether there will be war or not, it is to be observed that the country is not showing anything like the unanimity exhibited over the Fashoda incident ; the Kaiser's impertinent interference just after the Jameson Raid ; and the Cleveland Manifesto. Not that there is any want of sympathy with the Uitlanders. Their grievances are recognised by everybody, except perhaps the Liberal Forwards, who neither in numbers nor in importance count for much. But one influential section of the community, practically the whole Liberal party, appears to hold that even should Mr. Chamberlain fail—as all hope he will not—in inducing, by peaceful means, President Kruger to grant better terms to the Uitlanders, the situation even then will not justify a declaration of war. The danger is, however, that owing to the excitement caused by wild talk on both sides, a conflict may be precipitated. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the only Liberal leader who has made any public references to the crisis. He spoke on the subject at a Liberal gathering on Saturday, but not in a remarkably decided tone. He apparently wished to please both sides, and of course pleased neither. Mr. B. F. Hawksley, solicitor to the Chartered Company and prospective Liberal M. P., was much more decided in a speech he made the same day in the West of England. He thinks, as many think, that the Conference was heedlessly entered upon, or as he puts it, without any consideration of what the result would be, or of what was to be discussed on common ground. As Sir A. Milner anticipated, it was a failure, and for the rebuff that we received the Government was responsible. The Government had published the hostile cable despatch from Sir A Milner and had laid before the country the distinct statement that if the position of the Uitlanders wat not redressed, as they thought it should be, either this country must go to war with the Transvaal or the Uitlanders must be left in the lurch. In his opinion the Government were only playing a game of bluff. The Liberal members of the House of Commons should demand to know what was the policy of the Government before the position got worse. It was too dangerous to leave as it present stood. They must learn whether Sir A. Milner was acting on the instructions of the Colonial Secretary or off his own bat. It was the duty of the Opposition without loss of time to insist on the Government's declaring their policy. Mr. Mendl, M. P., who hopes to have Mr. Hawksley as his Parliamentary colleague after the next General election, has on the other hand separated himself from the Liberal Forwards, and received a special cablegram of thanks from the Liberals and Radicals of the Transvaal. The South African League, which has been keeping quiet so as not to embarrass Sir Alfred Milner, has cabled its acknowledgments of the friendly attitude adopted by such Liberal papers as the "Daily News" and the "Westminster Gazette," and its regret that a different line commends itself to other Opposition organs. The "Daily Chronicle," whose regular editor is, it seems, abroad for the benefit of his health, is as strongly against "coercing the Boers" as it was in favour of our coercing the Turks a year or two ago, and the "Echo," under Mr. Crook, the former honorary secretary of the Eighty Club, is also vehemently opposed to any resort to extreme measures. It is unfortunate that the Afrikanders should have been offended at this juncture. They, it seems, feel affronted by certain very pointed references in Sir A. Milner's despatch to the effect of the Boer attitude on our colonists of both races at the Cape. As their assistance, or at any rate that of their leaders, is absolutely necessary at the present moment, it is to be hoped that the High Commissioner will be able to explain away the bad impression which his words seems to have created. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that while Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Schreiner decline to publish their views, they are, or at any rate the former is arduously engaged in trying to procure "a settlement which will satisfy all."

GOVERNMENT AND THEIR BILLS.

The Opposition profess to be surprised by two of the fresh measures which the Government have bought forward at this late period of the session—the Military Works Bill and the Tithe Rentcharge (Rates) Bill. As to the former their surprise is not at the introduction of such a Bill, for that was expected, but at the amount asked for. According to a statement issued some time ago, a million only was to be applied for ; the sum asked for in the very clever speech made by Mr. George Wyndham, the other evening, is 4,000,000. As to the Tithe Bill, which proposes to exempt the clergy from half the rates for which they are now liable as owners of tithe rentcharge, the opposition is fierce. This is one of those questions that always arouse angry feelings in the House of Commons, and the Opposition are irritated by the doubtful tactics of Mr. Balfour. Liberal members resent the introduction of a Bill under the rule which limits the discussion at that stage to two short speeches, a rule which was intended for non-contentious measures only ; and the Opposition also object to the second reading being fixed for such an early date as next Tuesday. In last night's division on the first reading the Government majority was reduced to 78, the minority including several Unionist members. The opposition to the Military Works Bill is not of so determined a character, and only 66 members voted against Mr. Wyndham's resolution on which a Bill to raise the necessary funds will be founded. The Bill is, however, objected to on other than rigid economical grounds and by others than Liberals. Mr. Gibson Bowles, Lord Charles Beresford, and others look askance at the proposed expenditure of a million sterling on fortifying our home ports, because they think this means, as one member put it, that the Government "have lost confidence in the Navy." Lord Charles Beresford is rather alarmed by the policy which he conceives to have been adumbrated by Mr. Wyndham, and insists that if this country adopted the defensive principle the Empire is not likely to last long. Our policy ought to be that of attacking our enemies on the blue waters, and he is afraid that if we invest a large amount of money in shore defences we shall not maintain as large and efficient a fleet as is necessary. He also withholds his approval from the proposals of the Government with regard to Wei-hai-wei. Altogether it looks as if the Government's supplementary programme is going to give them more trouble than the measures mentioned in the Queen's speech at the beginning of the session.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN EDINBURGH.

The polling for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. R. Cox, Unionist member for the Southern Division of Edinburgh, took place on Monday. The candidates—Mr. Dewar, advocate and a member of the well-known family distillers of who stood in the Liberal interest, and Major-General Wauchope, who came forward as a Conservative—were well matched, for if the former possessed the advantage of having been before the constituency for some time, the latter had the prestige of having nearly beaten Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian of his war services in the Soudan. South Edinburgh was captured from the Liberals at the last General election by a majority of 97. On Monday, the Liberals regained the seat by a majority of 831. Naturally the Opposition are highly elated at their success, and the Unionists do not attempt, as defeated parties sometimes do, to show that although their candidate was not elected, the reverse is almost as good as a defeat. Even the *Times* admits that Mr. Dewar's sweeping majority is "a somewhat serious rebuff" for the Government, and evidently does not share the cheery optimism of the unsuccessful candidate who, after the declaration of the poll, asked "what after all was a majority of 831 ?" Those who contend that while the Liberal party in the House of Commons are dispirited, and without fight, owing to the leadership question, the Liberal electorate are unaffected by the rivalry at headquarters, are certainly entitled to claim the South Edinburgh election as proving their contention. A former M. P., who went through the contest, tells me that if ever there was a soldier's battle this was one. From first to last no one seemed to bother in the least about the leaders and their ambitions. When at one meeting somebody ventured to refer to Lord Rosebery, a member of the audience called out "Oh, let him alone; he's a Tory," and the speaker was glad to pass to some other topic. Rivalries apart, the leaders on both sides are certainly not men to excite enthusiasm such as in the old days the mention of Gladstone or Beaconsfield created at gatherings of their respective supporters. In our usual superior manner we are fond of sneering at the mediocrities who attain to ministerial rank in France and some other foreign countries. But how many Front Bench men on either side of the Speaker's chair rise above mediocrity? Since the disappearance of Beaconsfield and Gladstone the House of Commons has become a glorified London County Council, or perhaps I should say the London County Council has become a glorified House of Commons.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY SYSTEM.

The Reichstag at Berlin has just been debating at considerable length the question of prolonging most-favoured-nation treatment to Britain and the British Empire pending the conclusion of a new commercial treaty. The upshot of the protracted discussions in the German Imperial Parliament is that the provisional arrangement is to be continued for twelve months. The Kaiser's Government asked that it should go on "until further notice," but the Agrarians and other Protectionists were rather troublesome, and so a limited period was accepted. As might be expected, something was said about the recent legislation in India, but less perhaps than might have been anticipated in the circumstances, and so far as I can judge the subject was referred to without the bitterness German politicians are too fond of importing into their criticisms of this country. The speeches showed that opinions differ even in Germany as to the action of the Government of India. One speaker, Count Kanitz, had the courage to say that the Act of the Viceregal Legislative Council was one to which no exception could really be taken, since, as a matter of fact, French sugar and English sugar were treated in precisely the same way as German. The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky, was the principal spokesman for the Government, which, he intimated, wished to reserve its opinion on the question whether these duties constituted a departure from the most-favoured-nation treatment. He excused himself from entering into the question whether these duties were intended to favour the sugar of Mauritius and the West Indies at the expense of the beetroot sugar of countries which paid export bounties. All he could be got to say was that in its attitude towards those measures the Kaiser's Government would be guided entirely by considerations of expediency. They would only exercise the powers of granting the most-favoured-nation treatment "so long as the British Customs policy, and particularly the supplementary tariffs on sugar, did not inflict any positive injury" upon their export trade. One Berlin paper, the "Borsen Courier," reflecting what I have reason to believe is the opinion of very influential circles in Germany, thinks it would be a blessing in disguise if England herself adopted the Indian duties, since the result would be the abolition of the bounty system. Here in England the matter is for the moment at rest after exhaustive discussion in the House of Commons; but both the advocates and opponents of the Indian duties seem to be still of the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain was, in spite of his protests of yesterday week, the *fons et origo* of the measure. The *Spectator*, more in sorrow than in anger, observes that the impression left by the debate of June 15 is that the Home Government has not allowed the Indian Government a free hand to carry out its great trusteeship, and that if the Indian Government had been let alone, so would have been the Sugar Duties. I may say that Sir Neville Lubbock and his West Indian friends would be immensely less satisfied with the prospect before them if they did not really believe that the real author of the Indian Act is not the Viceroy or Secretary of State, but the Colonial Minister.

OXFORD AND MR. RHODES.

I cannot say that the ouside world has shared the excitement which has been prevailing at Oxford in connection with the appearance of Mr. Cecil Rhodes amongst the distinguished men who at this year's encaenia have received the honorary degree of D. C. L. It is true that when about a week ago it was announced that Mr. Rhodes as well as Lord Kitchener, the Earl of Elgin and others were to be thus honoured by the University, some people were surprised, but they thought no more of the matter when the facts became known. From these it appeared that Mr. Rhodes was offered the degree seven years ago, with an intimation that as he could not come to Oxford, then he might attend any subsequent encaenia. He happens to be in England at a convenient moment, and a friend advises him to avail himself of this opportunity to claim the distinction offered him in 1892. Perhaps the advice and the acceptance of it, all things considered, was not eminently judicious; but it scarcely justified the protest which has caused the excitement referred to above. The protest was signed by some men of light and leading in the University, including the master of Balliol, the two proctors, Professor A. V. Dicey, and the Principals of Pusey House, Mansfield and Manchester. They did not question the decision of the Hebdomadal Council that the offer of the degree could not be withdrawn, but made the fatuous suggestion that their letter explaining the facts should be published in the "University Gazette," so that in future ages, I suppose, it should be known that the University did not confer the degree on Mr. Cecil Rhodes to mark their approval of the Jameson Raid! It goes without saying that the undergraduates gave the millionaire "empire-builder" a tremendous ovation, and even the Sirdar suffered a temporary eclipse. Poor Lord Elgin, whose qualities, eminent though they be, do not shine on such an occasion, was, I am afraid, not "in it." Mr. Rhodes was certainly the hero of the day, and the enthusiasm of the occupants of the gallery was such that two of them threw down their gowns for the great man to walk over. "Have you come to face the music?" "Don't look so Boered," "What price Chartereds?" "How's Kruger?" "Who upset the apple cart?" "What do you think of Chamberlain?" and "What's the Latin for Rhodes?"—answer, "Colossus—" were some of the questions shouted out. But the hit of the day appears to have been the remark "Khartoum College, head of the river," made by a witty undergraduate as Lord Kitchener came forward. He was also invited to say whether the dons looked like Dervishes. The place of honour was accorded to the diffident Lord Elgin, and in introducing him the acting Public Orator said it was grateful to the University to welcome back to his home one who had administered as pro-consul the affairs of the Empire. While still a comparatively young man, Lord Elgin was entrusted with that highest of honours, the administration of the affairs of our Indian Empire, and he so administered them as always to place the general weal of the community before the advancement of his own fortunes and renown. Witness the valuable enactments passed under his auspices; witness the relief afforded in a terrible famine; witness the war successfully waged with the tribes inhabiting the frontiers of India and Afghanistan; witness, finally, the affairs of so enormous a part of our Empire, managed with consummate care and prudence for so many years. It was meet that one who had been the author of so many benefits to his country should be received with their joyful plaudits. The Duke and Duchess of York were present at the ceremony.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., in his speech on the Sugar Duties Act, told us that Bimetallism is dead. Bimetallism is not dead, but it is in a rather unhealthy condition, and the League, which a few years ago made so much stir, seems to be doing little or nothing. Manchester has always been the headquarters of the movement, in name at any rate; but for some time past the more active of the operations appear to have been carried out in or directed from the Metropolis. In order to be close to the Houses of Parliament the offices of the League were once more changed to Westminster, and suitable premises were taken in Great George street, within a stone's throw of St. Stephen's. I now learn that the League is leaving Westminster, and that the London office will probably be re-established in the city. Political movements like individuals have their ups and downs; but it is very rarely that they go under altogether, and the obsequies of Bimetallism may perhaps be deferred longer than some of its opponents imagine. It is rather too bad to compare, as some do, the Bimetallic propaganda with the ill-fated Fair Trade movement, for although, thanks to the manner in which a few rich men opened their purses, the latter agitation displayed a certain amount of activity a dozen or fourteen years ago, it never had so many or such prominent adherents as the other organisation. The Free Traders never recovered the blow they suffered when almost their only Front Bench man, Mr. Henry Chaplin, threw them over. Mr. "Jim" Lowther remained faithful, but I suppose the two noble lords on whom it is supposed the burden of keeping the machinery in working order chiefly rested got tired of the costly luxury, and allowed the thing to quietly drop. At any rate, it passed out of notice almost imperceptibly, and is almost forgotten.

SIR G. BIRDWOOD AND THE RICHMOND MOSAICS.

An event of importance in the Midlands—the inauguration of the Staffordshire Great Exhibition of Inventions, Industries, Agriculture and the Liberal Arts—took place yesterday at Clough Hall Park, near Stoke-on-Trent, the opening ceremony being performed by Sir George Birdwood. A very elaborate reception was given to Sir George on his arrival with a numerous party of visitors from town, and the whole affair appears to have gone off with the most brilliant success. As showing the interest excited in the Midland counties by the exhibition, I may mention that no less than eight of the neighbouring boroughs were represented by their mayors. Sir George had been requested to deliver an address on pottery, the most notable of the artistic industries having their centre at Stoke-on-Treat. After first illustrating, from the pottery of Babylonia and Egypt, the Ægean pottery of Mycenæ L., the primitive Hellenic pottery of the Athenian Acropolis, the Hellenic pottery of Athens, Corinth, and Etruria, the native Italian pottery of Etruria and Rome and the Samian pottery of Britain, how great was the debt the world owed to the potter as the historian of civilisation, Sir Geogre at once proceeded to dicuss the present position and future prospects of the pottery industries of the United Kingdom. In the course of his remarks he vigorously defended the internal decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral by Sir W. Richmond. A great outcry, he said, had been raised against these decorations of the Cathedral with mosaics, the answer to that outcry being to visit the work in progress—and he was happy to say that it was progressing without interruption—and observe the effect of the play of light and shade on it at morning, noon, and evening. Words failed to describe the stately splendour of the magnificent and enchanting vision presented by the choir ("—————————divine in art of colour and design"), and the pious work of the Dean and Chapter when completed would prove the crowning artistic glory of the Victorian age. The bulk of the outcry against it was based on sheer ignorance and was probably also accentuated by professional jealousy; while the support it had received in certain official quarters was nothing short of a national scandal. This eulogy of the Cathedral authorities and of Sir W. Richmond, it may be interesting to add, elicited repeated loud applause.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Archibald Michie, Sir Edward Verner, Bishop Tozer, Dr. Shaw, Senior Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin, Deputy Surg.-General W.R. Lane, and Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Nicolay (late 2nd Goorkhas).

MILITARY NEWS.

New rules are published in General Orders for the regulation of the higher standard examination in Pushtu and the higher and lower standards in Baluchi. It is notified that the higher standard examination in Pushtu will be held at six centres,—viz, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Mian Mir, Chitral and Quetta twice a year, on the first Monday and Tuesday in April and the last Monday in October Candidates must present themselves at the centre nearest to which they are residing. It is notified that the object of the Pushtu examination is to ensure a good colloquial knowledge, and consequently that no grammatical proficiency will avail in the absence of ability to converse fluently with the natives. The Baluchi examinations are to be held once a year at Dera Ghazi Khan, on the first Monday in April.

It is understood that Colonel H. S. Tandy proposes to resign his appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Nussirabad, and to reside in England.

Captain H. Bagwell Purefoy, 5th Dragoon Guards, is about to retire from the service.

2-4th Gurkhas.—Captain Malcolm to be Wing Commander, pro tem. Lieutenant G. Sanford to be Wing Officer.

2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Pritchard to be Adjutant.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Babington to be Wing Officer, remaining seconded. Lieutenant W. Bingham from the 2nd Bengal Infantry to be Wing Officer.

Major Gossett, D. A. A. G., is posted to the Nerbudda district.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett, Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, goes home on three months privilege leave with effect from 12th July. Onptain C. E. Wood, 17th B. I., will officiate as Cantonment Magistrate during Colonel Hewett's absence.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

The French Ministerial crisis has at length been brought a to close, after a period of suspense extending over eleven days. The new Cabinet, which has been formed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, is composed as follows:—

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, senator—Premier and Minister of the Interior.
General Galliffet—Minister for War.
M. Monis, senator—Minister of Justice and Public Worship.
M. Millerand, deputy—Minister of Commerce.
M. Decrais, deputy—Minister for the Colonies.
M. Jean Dupuy, senator—Minister of Agriculture.
M. de Lanessan, deputy—Minister for the Marine.
M. Leygues, deputy—Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Delcasse, deputy—Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Pierre Baudin, deputy—Minister of Public Works.
M. Caillaux, deputy—Minister of Finance.

Though this Ministry has been appointed for the accomplishment of a particular work—that is to say, the winding-up of the Dreyfus affair—says the "Standard" correspondent, it is composed of men whose authority is sufficient to permit of the hope being entertained that the Cabinet may have a longer existence than some of its predecessors, and not be upset, as some people contend it is destined to be, immediately its special work is done. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has not taken any active part in politics since he lost power with the Ferry Ministry in 1885; but he has always enjoyed the reputation of being a very strong man with a determined will. General Galliffet, before he retired from the army, always showed himself to be a strict disciplinarian. M. Decrais, who was formerly French Ambassador in London, is as well known in England as in France. It is needless to say anything of M. Delcasse, who remains at the Quai d'Orsay; but it is interesting to know that M. de Lanessan, formerly Governor-General of Indo-China, is a strong partisan of a cordial understanding between France and England. All the members of the Cabinet without exception are what is called here Dreyfusard; that is to say, they are determined that the decision of the Court of Cassation shall be carried out to the letter, and that Captain Dreyfus shall be tried by the Rennes Court-martial on the only charge on which he was condemned in 1894—namely, of being the author of the Memorandum.

Secrecy is still the order of the day as to the time and place of Dreyfus's landing in France. All outward indications point to Brest as the spot, but it is now thought that the Sfax will not arrive before June 26 or 27. The "Journal" learns that Dreyfus will land at Lorient, and not at Brest. It also states that M. Menard will immediately present a request for the release of Du Paty de Clam, whose arrest, he alleges, was illegal.

While the discussion as to the autumn evangelistic campaign in Glasgow is in progress, the "Christian" announces that Mr. Moody has relinquished the idea of crossing the Atlantic at present. The invitations sent him during recent months—especially from Scotland—have been very cordial and urgent, but in a letter dated May 31, Mr. Moody definitely expresses his decision as now announced by our contemporary. This will set people wondering whether the remarkable state of affairs which has arisen in the northern city in connexion with this matter, and which is discussed in "St. Andrew" this week by such well-known men as the Rev. J. Paton and the Rev. Dr. Glasse, as anything to do with Mr. Moody's decision.

Three more men of the West Kent Regiment have been arrested in connection with the recent outrage in Rangoon. Seven men now stand accused.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Volunteer Artillery took place on Saturday evening at the club premises of the Corps, Apollo Bunder. A large number of members and their friends attended the function, which was held in the nicely decorated concert room of the club. The proceedings were opened by Captain A. Leslie, the Commanding Officer of the Corps, who requested Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, to distribute the following prizes:—

1.—SPOON WINNERS.

Br. E. E. Tooth, 4 spoons and 1 extra spoon, aggregate, 1st prize; Br. M. C. Johnson, 2 spoons and 2 extra spoons, aggregate, 2nd prize; Gr. A. H. Muir, 2 spoons and 1 extra spoon, aggregate, 3rd prize; Corp. A. Rhenius, 2 spoons; Gr. J. R. Allen, 4 spoons and 1 extra spoon; Corpl. C. Spencer, 2 spoons; Gr. W. Thompson, 3 spoons; Sergt.-Major R. Owens, 1 spoon; Br. A. W. Scott, 2 spoons and 2 extra spoons; Br. J. Saunders, 3 spoons and 1 extra spoon; Sergt.-Instr. Staples, 1 spoon and 1 extra spoon; Gr. G. H. Phillips, 1 spoon; Br. J. Eakin, 1 spoon and 1 extra spoon; Sergt. W. Zurhorst, 1 extra spoon; Corpl. R. W. Pennington, 1 spoon; Gr. E. O'Brien, 1 spoon; Gr. A. G. Warburton, 1 spoon; Corpl. F. Blodwell, 1 extra spoon.

2.—CLUB CUP WINNERS.

Nov. 27, 1898—Gr. Phillips, Medal; Dec. 18, 1898—Br. Scott, Medal; Jan. 15, 1899—Gr. Allen, Medal; March 12, 1899—Gr. Muir, Medal.

3.—DEWAR CUP WINNERS.

Nov. 13, 1898—Corpl. A. Rhenius; Dec. 18, 1898—Gr. A. H. Muir; Jan. 8. 1899—Gr. Allen; Feb. 5, 1899—Br. Spencer; March 26, 1899—Gr. J. R. Allen.

4.—CARBINE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Match I.—Open to Gunners and Honorary Members. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.—Gr. Saunders, 1st prize. Messrs. Marcks and Co. Presented by the N. C.O.'s, B.V.A.—Trpr. King, 2nd prize, Rs. 25; Gr. O'Brien, 3rd prize, Rs. 15; Gr. Greenshields, 4th prize, Rs. 10.

Match II.—Open to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.—Corpl. Rhenius, 1st prize (Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co.) Presented by the Gunners, B. V. A.—Sergt. Pinder, 2nd prize, Rs. 25; Serg.-Major Owens, 3rd prize, Rs. 15; Br. Tooth, 4th prize, Rs. 10.

Match III.—"Celerity and Precision." To run 100 yards and fire as many shots as possible in one minute.—1st prize presented by Brig-Genl. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, Br. Johnson, Presented by the Adjutant.—Gr. A. H. Muir, 2nd prize, Rs. 15; Sergt. Zurhorst, 3rd prize, Rs. 10; Gr. O'Brien, 4th prize, Rs. 5.

Match IV.—Open to all efficient Volunteers. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. 1st prize, presented by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co. Bombr. Johnson, B. V. A. From the Funds—Corpl. Cutler, G. I. P. R. V., 2nd prize, Rs. 20; Gr. Lce-Corpl. Herbert, G. I. P. R. V., 3rd prize, Rs. 15; Gr. G. Brown, B. V. A. 4th prize, Rs. 10; Sergt. Pinder, B. V. A., 5th prize, Rs. 10; Vol. C. Gibbons, B. V. R., 6th prize, Rs. 10; Trpr. King, B. V. A., 7th prize, Rs. 5; Gr. Thompson, B. V. A., 8th prize, Rs. 5.

Match V.—H. E. the Governor's Cup. Ranges 300 and 500 yards.—Gr. A. H. Muir, 1st prize, the Cup; Gr. Saunders, 2nd prize (Messrs. Thacker and Co.); Gr. Allen, 3rd prize, Rs. 10 (Sergt.-Major Watson).

Match VI.—Disappearing Target. Open to all efficient Volunteers.—Lce.-Corpl. Herbert, G. I. P. R. V., 1st prize (Messrs. Bhicajee and Co.) From the Funds.—Corpl. Cutler. G. I. P. R. V., 2nd prize, Rs. 20; Vol. Tate, B. V. R., 3rd prize, Rs. 15; Sergt. Wood, B. V. A., 4th prize, Rs. 10; Br. Johnson, B. V. A., 5th prize, Rs. 5.

Match VII.—The Highland Challenge Cup. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.—Gr. J. R. Allen, 1st prize (the Cup from Messrs. Teacher and Sons through Messrs. Phillimore and Co.) and Rs. 25 additional; Br. Tooth, 2nd prize, Rs. 15; Trpr. King, 3rd prize, Rs. 10 (money prizes presented by Messrs. Rogers and Co.)

Match VIII.—Commandant's Prize. Ranges 200 and 300 yards.—Br. Tooth, 1st prize, value Rs. 100 presented by the late Major G. W. Roughton, A.-D.-C.

Match IX.—The Running Man. Five shots. Range 200 yards.—Gr. R. Green, 1st prize, presented by the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding the Forces. Presented by B. V. A. Members of the A. and N. Stores—Corpl. Spencer, 2nd prize, Rs. 15; Gr. Osburn, 3rd prize, Rs. 10; Br. Johnson, 4th prize, Rs. 5.

Championship of the Meeting.—For best aggregates in Matches I. or II., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Gold and Silver Medals presented by Corpl. Pennington.—Gr. J. R. Allen, Championship (Gold Medal); Br. Johnson, 2nd prize (Silver Medal).

Sergeant Instructors' Match.—Prizes presented by the Commandant,—1st, Rs. 25, Acting Sergt.-Major Owins; 2nd, Rs. 15, Sergt. Lyons; 3rd, Rs. 10, Sergt.-Instr. Staples.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS.

I. Gatacre Cup.—Inter-Company Competition. Practice from 10in. R. M. L. Guns.

Cup presented in 1895 by Brig.-Gen. W. F. Gatacre. The winning team to wear Silver Cross Guns for the season.—Won by No.1 Company.—Battery Commander, Captain A. K. Leslie; Gun Group Commander, Lieut. J. Fairclough; Gun Captain, Sergt. D. A. Pinder; Gun Layer, Br. E. E. Tooth; No. 2, Gr. E. P. Donoghue; No. 3, Gr. A. G. Warburton; No. 4, Gr. W. H. Leach; No. 5, Br. J. Eakin; No. 6, Gr. V.C. Martin; No. 7, Gr. D.J. Harvie; No. 8, Corpl. C. F. Spencer; No. 9, Gr. H. D. Randall; No. 10, Gr. S. Curry; Dial Nos., J. McMenemy and P. E. Burn; Depression Range Finder, Br. R. B. Lenshau, Gr. V. G. Evans, and Gr. D. Greenshields; Ammunition Detail, Corpl. W. Harvey, Corpl. T. J. Flynn, and Gr. W. S. Cole; Orderly, Gr. D. C. Gillespie.

II. Wheal Cup.—Inter-Sub-Divisional Competition. 10in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

Cup presented in 1887 by Mr. J. Wheal, 1st Detachment, Gold Medals; 2nd Detachment, Silver Medals presented by the Officers of the Corps.

1st. Detachment, No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Co.—Gun Captain. Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst; Gun Layer, Crpl. H. J. Long; No. 2, Gr. S. Burgess; No. 3, Br. J. T. Woodward; No. 4, Gr. G. A. Anthony; No. 5, Gr. A. Holden; No. 6, Gr. H. W. Shepherd; No. 7, Gr. G. Cooper; No. 8, Gr. P. B. Martin; No. 9, Gr. J. E. Killeen; No. 10, Gr. H. B. Shepherd; Reserve, Gr. L. A. Macaulay.

2nd Detachment, No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Co.—Gun Captain, Sergt. D. A. Pinder; Gun Layer, Br. E. E. Tooth; No. 2, Gr. E. W. P. Donoghue; No. 3, Gr. A. G. Warburton; No. 4, Gr. H. W. Leach; No. 5, Br. J. Eakin; No. 6, Trpr. W. H. King; No. 7, Gr. D. C. Gillespie; No. 8, Gr. E. C. Prestley; No. 9, Gr. G. W. Claridge; No. 10, Gr. A. Warwick; Reserve, Gr. G. F. Davey.

III. Hamilton Shield.—Inter-Sub-Divisional Competition.—Squad Drill and Guard Mounting. Silver Shield presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Company. Silver Medals for 1st and 2nd Teams presented by the Officers of the Corps. 1st Team, No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company.—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Br. J. Eakin, Br. E. E. Tooth, Gr. A. Warwick, Gr. W. H. Leach, Gr. W. Smarden, Gr. Scotney, Gr. E. Hipwood, Gr. E. P. Donoghue, Gr. E. C. Prestley, and Gr. G. F. Davey.

IV. Carbine Competition.—Teams of five from Sub-Divisions.—Cup presented by Messrs. Lund, Blockley and Carter, won by No. 4 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company—Sergt. R. Wood. Corpl. A. H. Rhenius, Gr. J. R. Allen, Gr. J. Thomson, and Gr. A. H. Muir.

V. Class Firing Prizes.—Presented by the Officers of the Corps. For trained Volunteers.—Corpl. C. F. Spencer, 1st prize, Rs 50; Trpr. W. H. King, 2nd prize, Rs. 25; Br. E. E. Tooth, 3rd prize, Rs. 15. Recruits—Gr. T. Howlett, 1st prize, Rs. 25.

VI. Gun Layer's Prize.—Cup presented by the Adjutant and Layers' Badges.—Corpl. H. J. Long, 1st prize and Gun Layer's Badge; Br. E. E. Tooth, Gun Layer's Badge.

VII. Attendance Prize.—Prize presented by Lieut. H. A. H. Payne, for the Non-Commissioned Officer or Gunner attending the greatest number of Drills and Parades during the year—won by Br. R. B. Lenham.

After distributing the prizes General Ventris addressed the assembly. He said that it was highly satisfactory to find so many non-commissioned officers devoting their time and energy in learning their work. That was a sure proof of the efficiency of the corps. He was much struck by the large number of the non-commissioned officers, who had passed the proficiency examination. Three cheers were given to the General and the officers of the corps, and the proceedings concluded with a very enjoyable concert organized by the members of the club.

Urquhart's translation of Rabelais, the first volume which appeared in 1653, has been pronounced "one of the most perfect transfusions of an author from one language to another that ever man accomplished." Sir Thomas Urquhart was half crank, half genius. The cranky side of his nature revealed itself in his tracing of his descent to an Urquhart who came fifth after Noah, and in his plans of a universal language, the forerunner of the fad known in our time as "Volapuk." Of Sir Thomas Urquhart numerous notices are scattered in Society transactions, State papers, and biographical collection. A regular Memoir of him, the work of the Rev. J. Willcok, will be issued, perhaps, in the course of a few months, by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier. A really good book of the kind should prove interesting as a picture of rough, rude life in Urquhart's native country, Northern Scotland, of the "grand tour" in the seventeenth century (Urquhart having done it more than once), and of the Covenanters, whom the Jacobite Urquhart hated and despised. Royalist though he was, he had a real regard and admiration for Cromwell, who locked him up, but treated him with kindly indulgence and whom he entertained, and perhaps bored, with his genealogical whimsies.

THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

In the Court of Captain Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, on Thursday, there was a further hearing of the charge of receiving stolen property brought against Honorary Captain Eates, Senior Assistant Surgeon, and Mrs. Eates. The Court Inspector appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Alston, Mr. Boys, and Madhoprasad Anad for the accused.

Jawal Nath, hospital store-keeper, produced a Government blanket and pointed out the Government stamp upon it. He supplied such blankets to the hospital for the patients, but not to Captain Eates for his private use. The eight blankets in Court were all of the Government pattern. On some of them the Government stamp was almost erased. It was his duty to renew the stamps when they were washed out. Of the eight blankets in Court four were serviceable, three were unserviceable, and one very soon would be unserviceable. Unserviceable blankets were disposed of by the Commissariat Officer, and bore a long "condemned" mark. Such blankets were sometimes sent to charitable dispensaries and were otherwise disposed of.

A long discussion took place as to whether a certain document which the Court Inspector wished to put in was or was not admissible as evidence. Mr. Porter, A.D.S.P., was called to prove the document, and said it was written and signed by Captain Eates, and handed to him, after he had searched the accused's house. He believed it was written after Captain Eates had made an oral statement on the subject, and he thought Captain Eates wrote it of his own accord, but he was not certain about that. The Court held that the document was admissible and it was put in. It was as follows: "I purchased and paid to a native selling goods of sorts two steel trunks for Rs. 12. I don't remember the date, and I don't know if I would be able to recognise him now. The spoons and forks taken by the police were purchased some years ago—two or three years."

Mrs. Eates was questioned by the Court as to how she could account for being in possession of 95 dessert and table spoons, 42 large and 42 small forks. She replied that she bought them for the children; she had a very large family, and she bought these things from time to time for them. She had been buying things from 1873 up to the present time. Some of the things were presents. As to one spoon marked "Winter" she stated that she bought it at Sitapur with other articles.

Certain documents relating to the parentage of the accused were produced, and Mr. Alston then addressed the Court on the question of framing charges against them. He said this was a matter which must be considered from a broad point of view. The reasonable and probable explanation must be considered in a case of this sort. To say that because certain things were found in a man's house shortly after they had been stolen, they must have been purchased with guilty knowledge was absurd. If the accused had a guilty and criminal intention it must be because they hoped to gain something by the purchase of these stolen articles. Could a more ridiculous theory be suggested than that a person in the position of Captain and Mrs. Eates would purchase, knowing they had been stolen, a belt which no one would take as a present, and a dirty towel of no particular value? What possible benefit could they propose to themselves by doing so?

Captain Campbell thought with regard to the towel a person buying it from a native loafing round must have shut his eyes to how it came in the man's possession. It appeared to him very extraordinary that these things, all stolen from the same place a few days before, should have accumulated at the same house from different sources. Mr. Alston suggested that a much more reasonable theory than that put forward by the police was that the boxes were brought for sale, with the towel and belt in them, and that when the boxes were sold the towel and belt were left in the boxes.

Captain Campbell said with regard to the two boxes there was nothing strange in anyone buying a couple of boxes like these, though there appeared to have been no particular occasion for doing so.

Mr. Alston said on the other hand it would be a most unreasonable inference to draw that because these boxes happened to have been stolen they must have been bought with guilty knowledge. Such an attitude meant that the finding of a wrothless towel and belt threw suspicion on the person buying the boxes. With regard to the blankets and soap, the position was that certain blankets had been found which at one time were Government property. No one had stated that this or any blankets had been stolen. Where was the case against the accused?

Captain Campbell said that four of the blankets were unserviceable and might have come to the accused in a proper way. The other four were serviceable and ought to be on the Government books somewhere, and they were not.

Mr. Alston: There is absolutely no evidence to show these blankets were stolen. The proposition is that the mere fact of blankets being found outside some place which is Government property raises a presumption that the blankets must have left Government custody by dishonest means. I say that is a most dangerous proposition to lay down.

Captain Campbell: That is a theory the Court considers possible at present.

Mr. Alston: And the Court is the arbiter of the argument at present.

Mr. Alston went on to address the Court on the question whether the accused could claim to be tried as European British subjects, and said that whether the Court was satisfied or not on that point, this was a case which undoubtedly might be sent to the Court of Session, and he contended that it was essentially a case for a jury.

Captain Campbell said that he was not sure that it was such a case as should be sent to the Court of Session. Considering the value of the articles in question, and the fact that the mere conviction of persons in the position of the accused would be a very severe punishment he was not at all sure that it was a case in which, if the accused were convicted, he was unable to award adequate punishment.

The case was adjourned, the Cantonment Magistrate stating that he would on the following day consider whether the accused could claim to be tried as European British subjects, and if so, whether the case should or should not be committed to the Court of Session.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

B. V. A. C. C. vs. B. C. A. C.

On Saturday afternoon a cricket match was played between the Bombay Volunteer Artillery C. C. and the Bombay Customs Athletic Club, and resulted in a win for the latter by an innings and fourteen runs. Scores:—

B. V. A. C. C.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Brandon, J. G., c Blunt, b Thomas	0	run out	0
Lown, E., run out	4	c South, b Smith, E.D	9
Waller, E., b Mooney	5	b Scott	1
Coates, H. O., c and b Mooney	0	not out	1
Worman, b Mooney	2	b Smith	1
Longland, b Mooney	0	b Mooney	0
Walsh, c Gibbons, b Thomas	3	b Mooney	9
Snow, b Thomas	0	run out	0
Donohue, c and b Mooney	2	Gibbons, b Mooney	6
Taylor, b Mooney	2	b Mooney	0
Cole, W. H., not out	1	b Smith E. D.	7
Extras	11	Extras	6
Total	30	Total	40

B. C. A. C.—First Innings.

Smith, C. F., b Lown	1
Scott, H. W., run out	2
Blunt, R. A., c Waller	21
Gibbons, V., b Walsh	14
Guiness, H., b Walsh	0
Smith, E. D., (Captain), l-b-w, b Cole	15
Mooney, T. G., b Cole	7
Thomas, H. G., not out	13
Lowtn, C. V., l-b-w, b Brandon	4
Hainsworth, F., b Cole	4
Hudson, W. F., b Cole	1
Extras	2
Total	84

Y. M. C. A. vs. MUNICIPAL C. C.

Played on Saturday afternoon, the Y. M. C. A., being beaten by 16 runs. The following are the scores—

Y. M. C. A.

Robert, hit wicket	5
Smith, A. T., l-b-w, b Kaka	0
Stevens, c Gazdar, b Chonker	3
Lynn, c and b Chonker	20
George, c Vakaria, b Kaka	15
Peyton, b Chonker	0
Briscoe, st Gazdar, b Kaka	0
Green, c Gazoor, b Daruwala	1
Sharp, c Daruvala, b Chonker	11
Vogel, not out	3
Dixon, c Chonker, b Kaka	1
Extras	2
Total	61

The Amir's Agents at Peshawar have had orders to pay off the local debts of the refugees who have been permitted to return to Kabul, and to furnish them with the necessary advances for the journey. On the other hand, one of the refugees who had returned to Kabul on assurances of safety has fallen under suspecion—which is a bad lookout where the Amir is concerned—on a charge of having conveyed reports to European officers. Two Durranis, it is said, have been lately executed at Kabul on this charge.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE SHADOW OF WAR.

BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The great meeting of Burghers at the Paardekraal has passed off in a successful and orderly manner. Four thousand presons were present, including five members of the Executive. The speakers, a list of whom was pre-arranged, all supported President Kruger's proposals.

Mr. Schalk-Burger said that if war were declared it would be a great calamity for South Africa, but he considered all the war rumours were unfounded.

Resolutions were adopted approving the President's proposals, and stating that owing to the many inimically-disposed foreign elements in the country, they were as liberal as could with safety be granted. Those present at the meeting pledged themselves to give no further concessions. A resolution was also passed thanking President Steyn and the Orange Free State Volksraad for their friendship.

Besides the local Burghers, delegates attendend from Boksburg, Florida, and Roodeport. The members of the Executive present included General Joubert and Messrs. Cronje and Kock.

General Joubert, in his speech, said the condition of the country was serious. Nevertheless, that meeting proved that it was not going to declare war, but, in the interest of peace, approved the President's proposals. The capitalists demanding the franchise forgot that the Burghers had obtained it with their blood. In conclusion, General Joubert added—Let them agree to the proposals, but support independence as one man.

The Paardekraal Committee has issued circulars declaring that the Transvaal Burghers have the sympathy of their brothers in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

President Kruger's proposals were almost unanimously approved at a meeting held at Petersburg.

UNDER THE SHADOW OF WAR.

There is an increasing exodus from Johannesburg and Pretoria, chiefly of women and children. Natives also are leaving the mines. The "St. James's Gazette" has published information "derived from an absolutely trustworthy Pretoria source" regarding the Boer plan of campaign in a war with England, as drawn up by General Joubert, Boer Commandant-General, in conjunction with his European staff. In the event of war, the Boers could command 20,000 men, mostly armed with Mauser rifles, besides their artillery, consisting of forty-six quick-firing cannon of the very latest pattern, and the number of trained artillerymen is fully 1000, nearly all drawn from the ranks of the German and Dutch armies. With this force, and the help expected from the Orange Free State, which is also strong in artillery, General Joubert regards himself as able to take the offensive immediately on the declaration of war. A strong Boer force would enter the Orange Free State, and making use of the railway, would march on Kimberley. The Transvaal troops have already seized the drifts or fords across the Vaal river into the Orange Free State. The town is close to the Free State frontier, and undefended except by volunteers. On the capture of Kimberly it is the intention of the Boers to blow up De Beeras diamond mines. Simultaneous with the raid upon Kimberley, the Cape to Bulawayo railway is to be destroyed at various points by Boer sympathisers and agents in the Cape Colony and by Burghers of the Orange Free State. The destruction of the railway is so confidently caunted upon that otherwise the whole plan of campaign would be altered. The object of the railway's destruction is to prevent its being used by the British for the dispatch of troops to the aid of Kimberley or to meet the advancing Boers. For the same reason the Port Elizabeth-Pretoria line would probably be torn up south of Bloemfontein, Kimberley captured, its mines blown up, and the railway destroyed, the Boer force would advance south on Cape Town, taking its route through the western provinces where the population is overwhelmingly Dutch. General Joubert's calculation is that he would be master of Cape Town fourteen days after the declaration of war. General Butler's weak force would, he believes, be unable to stop his advance. To guard against attack in the rear from Bechuanaland a large force will be posted along the western frontier of the Transvaal, and steps will also be taken to guard the northern frontier from attack by British troops from Mashonaland. On the Natal frontier the Boers would act strictly on the defensive, but should the passes through the Drakesberg Range be forced, they trust to the recently erected forts at Johannesburg for the protection of Pretoria, and to overawe the Outlanders. With Cape Town in their possession the Boers believe they could dictate terms of peace.

WHAT WOULD THE BOERS DO?

In an interview with a representative o Reuter's Agency regarding the reported war preparations of the Transvaal, Mr. J. B. Robinson said:—

The sensational and exclusive information referring to the political position in the Transvaal as published in an evening paper to-day, is misleading and without any foundation. I am well acquainted with the whole situation at the present moment and I may state that there is absolutely not intention on the part of the Transvaal Burghers to invade Cape Colony. Nor would they be permitted to do so even if they had that intention. The English and English Afrikanders form a very important and powerful element, and it is folly to believe for one moment that if war were to take place the Cape Colony Dutch would take part id it.

The same may be said with regard to the Orange Free State Burghers. There are many reasons why the latter will remain neutral. There are no doubt a few of the Burghers in the Orange Free State who would in the event of war with the Transvaal, cross over into Transvaal tertitory, as they did during the Majuba Hill war, to assist their kinsmen in the South African Republic.

I may state further that with the exception of a very few, there are no German or Hollander soldiers in the Transvaal. In the event of war, the Burgher force of the Transvaal would number about 15,000 to 30,000 men, and if war were to take place battles would be fought on Transvaal territory. I do not believe that there will be war, as I think that better counsels will prevail. A settlement of affairs must take place. The strain is too great at the present moment, and if this is not done, an upheaval is bound to follow, and nothing in the wide world will stave it off. These are my convictions from my intimate knowledge of the country and its people, and they will be realised before we are many days older.

A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Scott, in the House of Commons, asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether, as stated by Sir Alfred Milner in his despatch dated 4th May, this country was just before the so-called Jameson Raid on the verge of war with the Transvaal, and if so what were the grounds justifying a declaration of war against the Transvaal by this country at that time.

Mr. Chamberlain—Yes. Sir A. Milner's statement is perfectly correct. (Ministerial cheers.) The hon. member will find full information in the Blue-book of May 1897.

BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

As supporting the cabled statements regarding the activity at the the War Office, there is good reason to know that the local military authorities have suspended contracts for certain soldiers' requisites on the ground that the regiments are in readiness to leave Cape Town at short advice.

There are, moreover, other indications of preparations for active service.

The detachments of the Lancashire Regiment, which were at Vryburg and Stellenbosch, have rejoined the regiment at Cape Town.

"If unhappily (says the "Daily Telegrah"), hostilities should ensue in the Transvaal, we understand that General Sir Redvers Buller will undertake the command of the operations. Active measures are being taken in the event of a considerable force of cavalry and artillery being required, but an earnest hope is still generally expressed that actual hostilities may not be needed to enforce demands of so just and simple a character as those which are being pressed at this moment upon Mr. Kruger's attention."

CAPE BOERS DRILLING.

An engine-driver on the Cape Railways has declared on affidavit that he has seen armed mounted men drilling at Houtkraal, near De Aar, and at Pontfontein, near Kimberley.

He was informed that they were Dutchmen under the command of Field Cornets, and were drilling in order to assist the Boers in the event of hostilities.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRES.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade speaking at a meeting at Croydon said the Government did not desire to interfere with the independence of the South African Republic. On the contrary, they wished to see the Transvaal independent, and resting on a solid foundation of a broad and liberal franchise. Those who opposed the Government in this aim were not friends of the Republic. He hoped that, backed as the Government where by public, feeling on both sides of politics, President Kruger would see fit to make such concessions as would diminsh if not do away with, the just complaints of those who were the backbone and mainstay of the Transvaal. For the efforts of the Government to be successful, two things were necessary—patience and firmness.

MISCHIEVOUS INFLUENCE OF THE "LITTLE ENGLANDERS."

The peace party in England is doing much to increase the danger of war. The Boers and even the majority of the Uitlanders do not understand the insignificance of the Liberal Forwards, the sentimentalism of the "Daily Chronicle," and the Delphic utterances of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. If England maintains a firm and united front, there is little risk of war; but weak declarations of policy encourage the Boers and their supporters elsewhere in South Africa in their dangerous obstinacy.

GROWING EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPE.

The announcement that General Sir Redvers Buller will, in the event of active operations against the Transvaal, be appointed to the command of the British forces in South Africa, has been hailed with delight by the British community, who have been uneasy for a long time at the apparent inaction of the home Government.

The centre of interest has now shifted to Cape Town, for it is felt that the Parliament of the Colony must make its position clear the instant it meets. The time, it is thought, is past for juggling with the question of Imperial supremacy, and, by sinking to the level of inglorious compromise, to terminate British dominion in South Africa.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking the other day at a garden party given at Ilford by the local Liberal organisation, referred to the condition of affairs in South Africa:—

Of the conduct and policy of the Government they could not judge till the papers on the subject were issued, and till they were available a discussion in the House of Commons would be of no advantage. Some of the newspapers, however, talked freely of the probability, and even the necessity, of war, and he must say plainly that for his part he could see nothing in what had occurred to justify either warlike action or military preparation. The people of this country had no hostility to the people of the Transvaal, and no desire to humiliate them or deprive them of their independance. Their only desire was to see the inhabitants of all the States in South Africa living and prospering in harmony. But the attainment of such harmony was no easy matter; it was constantly endangered so long as there continued the relations between the Transvaal Government and the Uitlanders which had subsisted of recent years. It was this danger which compelled them to spare no effort in order that this chronic discord might be healed. After alluding to the failure of the recent conference and characterising as anomalous and absurd the idea that we should go to war because a number of our countrymen in the Transvaal were not allowed to become Boers as rapidly as they desired, Sir Henry pointed out that considerable concessions had been made since the conference broke up, and that many interests were now working with increased pressure in favour of concession. What was there, then, in the situation justifying the senseless appeal to arms which was only allowed as the last hateful alternative when all peaceful methods had failed?

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The year 1898 was an important one for this Company, for, apart from the fact that an actuarial investigation was made into its affairs, and that during the year the paid-up capital of the concern was increased from £28,590 to £30,000, the Company had an unusually good year as regards new business and its general experience. Turning to the figures in the report we find:—

	New Business.	Premium Income.	Funds.	Expense Ratio.
1898	£323,050	£66,875	£386,993	19·7
1897	310,882	61,769	333,601	19·8
Increase	£12,168	£5,106	£53,392	

These figures are indicative of progress and prosperity, and as there is after all a great deal of truth in the saying that nothing succeeds like success, we anticipate that next year's figures will show a further improvement. The most important section of the report, however, is that dealing with the results of the valuation of the affairs of the life department. When the last valuation was made a surplus of £2,343 was shown and carried forward, but now after calculating the liabilities upon the same basis, there is a surplus of £ 17,388. It was generally felt, however, that the time had come when the reserves should be strengthened by reducing the rate of interest assumed, to something lower than 4 per cent. and accordingly 3 3-4 has been adopted. The significance of this change is shown by the fact that over £ 25,000 had to be set aside for the purpose. £ 15,107 has been transferred from the premium obtained on new shares issued during the year, and £ 10,310 from the profit of the quinquenium. Some persons agree that mutual life offices yield far superior returns to the members than proprietary offices, but here the benefit is entirely the other way, for we believe we are correct in saying that so far the Scottish Metropolitan shareholders have only looked to the accident and the interest accounts for their dividends, and the shareholders have helped considerably to place the life department upon the footing in which we now find it, further their subscribed capital adds considerably to the strength of the concern as a whole.

The income of the accident branch amounted to £38,556 last year, so that this department is firmly established. The amount standing to the credit of this account on December 31, 1897, was £5,465, and at the close of 1898 it had risen to £6,193. But on looking into the figures we find that, in addition to meeting all claims and management expenses, &c., as usual it contributed the sum of £1,000 to the shareholders' dividend account.

During the year the accident and employers liability business of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Scotland, Queensland Mutual Insurance Company of Brisbane, and the National Cycle and Motor Car Company of London have been purchased. These acquisitions have contributed materially to the premium income of the department which has risen from £28,440 to £38,556. The account is debited with the sum of £5,481 as purchase money of the accident business, and cost of organising colonial branches. This outlay put a serve stain upon it, but the item "profit on investments realised £5,737" equalises matters.

One of the main features of the Scottish Metropolitan is the lowness of its premiums as compared with those of kindred institutions. So long, however, as the premium rates are calculated upon a sound basis, the lower they are the better, for they enable an assurer to take out a larger policy than would otherwise be possible, thus giving the maximum amount of protection during the years when, in many instances, it is most required.

The total assets of the Scottish Metropolitan, including the capital paid up, amounted to £473,186, therefore its position has wonderfully improved during the last quinquennium. But we anticipate that five years hence it will be deemed advisable to further strengthen the reserves, and this may deplete the profits, but in the meantime policyholders must view with satisfaction the fact that owing to the lowness of the premiums they have already secured in a sound office a good bonus in the form a larger policy than they could have otherwise secured.—*The Policy-Holder*, May 24, 1899.

WEIGHING PAPER WITH TEA.

The *Times* says:—We have received from several of the largest and best known tea dealers in London strong protests against the statement made during the hearing of the case against Messrs. Lipton (Limited) that the practice of weighing paper with tea is usual in the trade. One letter says:—"In justice to the trade such a statement cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. Speaking for ourselves, we have held a leading position in the tea trade in London for over thirty years, and from first to last have always given our customers 16 oz. of tea to the pound, and we shall continue to do so. One of the difficulties which have had to be faced by old-established tea dealers with a reputation to live up to is revealed in this case and the public will do well to make a note of it in their own interests." Another letter says:—"The custom is, happily, not general, nor can long existence be claimed for it; but it is, in our view, a reprehensible innovation, much to be deprecated, and it is not followed by the leading tea houses." A third firm writes:—"It is obvious that this system of weighing paper with tea places those firms who have refrained from such usage at great disadvantage in fair competition. The statements made at this trial are calculated to do much harm unless they receive a contradiction equally widespread with the publicity given to them in your columns."

With reference to the proposals for restricting the facilities now offered for second appeals in Civil cases in the Punjab, it may be remembered that a Committee of Judicial and Executive Officers was convened at Simla in 1897 to try and devise some way of checking the abuse of appeals in petty cases from the lowest court to the highest in the Punjab. After much deliberation and correspondence, the recommendations of the Committee were accepted in the main by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India, and the despatch which has now been received from the Secretary of State, conveying his sanction, will enable legislative action to be taken, which, it is hoped, will materially reduce the inrush of second appeals to the Chief Court, thereby lightening its work.

The Allahabad-Fyzabad line, including the Ganges bridge which was included in the list of light lines or tramways on the two feet six inch gauge for the construction of which the North-West Provinces Government were authorised to negotiate, has now been excluded from the negotiations. This chord line will be constructed by State Agency on the five feet six inch gauge and will probably be worked by the O. and R. Railway. The survey is to be undertaken during the working season of 1899-1900, and the construction will follow in 1900-1901 and succeeding years. Following the completion of the Allahabad and Fyzabad railway, it is possible that connections will be made on the standard gauge hereafter from a junction to the north of the new Ganges bridge with Rae Bareli to form a direct route between Lucknow and Allahabad, and with the Lucknow and Benares chord line to form a direct route between Allahabad and Benares.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ASSAULT ON A BURMESE WOMAN.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 16, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether there were any new developments in connection with the inquiry into the outrage committed on a Burmese woman by men of the West Kent Regiment at Rangoon, on April 2.

Lord G. Hamilton: I answered a question on this subject on Monday, and I stated then that every means at the disposal of the authorities, military and civil, would be used to bring to justice the perpetrators of this disgraceful outrage.

Mr. Davitt: Will this regiment be allowed to remain at Rangoon after such a cowardly outrage?

Lord G. Hamilton: That question is hardly germane to the question on the paper. A Court of inquiry is now investigating the facts, and until its report has been received it is impossible to say what action should be taken; but the occurrence does not reflect well on the state of discipline in the regiment.

In answer to Mr. Dillon, Lord G. Hamilton said: One man has already been tried, and has been acquitted, the judge concurring in the acquittal. A Court of inquiry was directed to be instituted by the Government of India in order to ascertain, if possible, the culprits, who have hitherto escaped detection.

Mr. MacNeill: Is it a fact that the unfortunate woman is now dead?

Lord G. Hamilton: I do not know.

SHOOTING CASE AT MEERUT.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the shooting case in which four privates of the Connaught Rangers came into collision with some natives near Meerut in December last, and which had aroused considerable interest in India; and whether, in view of the frequent occurrence of such conflicts in India, due to the practice of British soldiers carrying firearms while off duty, he would consider whether more stringent regulations were required in the interests of the public peace.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen with much regret a newspaper report of the occurrence referred to, and have observed that it was found by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces that the soldiers acted in self-defence. As regards the second part of the question, the Government of India were consulted by me last year, and were of opinion that there was no ground for special measures. In this opinion I concur. The regulations for the grant to soldiers of shooting passes, which were revised in 1892 and 1895, are already very stringent. The hon. member is mistaken in supposing that cases of collision between British soldiers and natives are of frequent occurrence.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he would state whether the Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council had submitted their report upon the Calcutta Municipal Bill; and, if so, whether any alteration had been made in section 8 of the Bill, which reduced the representatives of the elected commissioners of the town to a minority of four in the proposed executive committee of twelve; and whether he would state what course he intended to adopt with respect to the measure.

Lord G. Hamilton said no report on this subject had yet been made, and until he received a report from the Government of India on the subject he could not state what course they intended to adopt.

INOCULATION FOR THE PLAGUE.

On Tuesday, June 20, Sir Charles Cameron asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he could lay upon the table of the House any official reports on the results of inoculation in India against cholera, typhoid, and the plague.

Lord G. Hamilton said that a Commission had for some time past been investigating the whole question of the plague in India, including that of the various forms of inoculation. He hoped that their report might shortly be ready for publication, and he would be disposed to await it before presenting any other papers on the subject. He would add that, as regards inoculation against typhoid fever, no official reports were as yet available.

BRITISH INDIAN TRADERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Thursday, June 22, Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received a petition, dated May last, from British Indian traders in the South African Republic, complaining that they had been ordered to remove, by July 1, to locations at a distance from their places of business; whether the alleged necessity for such removal was sanitation; whether he would cause inquiry to be made whether this removal was really required on sanitary grounds; and, if so, whether this removal was being effected in the way least liable to cause hardship and loss to those affected; and whether Sir A. Milner made any representation regarding the grievances of British Indian traders at the recent conference with the President of the South African Republic.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have not yet received from the High Commissioner the petition, of which a copy has been placed in my hands by the hon. baronet. The facts are as follows:—A law was enacted in the South African Republic in 1885 with the consent of her Majesty's Government which empowered the Government of the South African Republic for sanitary purposes to assign streets, wards, and locations for habitation by Asiatics. A difference arose between her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal Government as to the scope of the law, and they referred the matter to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Orange Free State, who decided that the Government of the South African Republic were entitled to carry out the law subject solely to the interpretation of the Courts of the Transvaal. Her Majesty's Government accepted the award, but reserved the right to make friendly representations to the South African Republic with a view to more generous treatment of the Indians. No action was taken by the Government of the South African Republic pending the decision by the Court of a test case which was to settle whether the Government had the right to assign to the Indians places for business as well as for residence. The decision was given in August last, and was in favour of the Government of the South African Republic. Sir Alfred Milner, when he returned in February last was instructed to endeavour to effect some arrangement favourable to the Indians, but the Government of the South African Republic declined to make any arrangement unless her Majesty's Government were prepared to surrender certain rights of the Cape Boys and other coloured persons. Sir Alfred Milner was then instructed at the beginning of May to ask in a friendly way for the favourable consideration of at least the better class of Indians, if not of all, suggesting the possibility of creating an Asiatic quarter within each town, and pointing out that the sanitary considerations on which the law is based cannot be applicable to all Indians without distinction. Notice had, however, in the meantime been issued by the Government of the South African Republic requiring the Indian traders to remove to places assigned to them by July 1. The latest information shows that these locations have been assigned inside the towns at twenty-two places in the Republic, but that in Pretoria and Johannesburg the Government intend to compel the Indians to live in locations outside the town, but propose that a block of ground shall be set aside for a certain number of them for trading purposes inside the town. With a view of obtaining equitable treatment of the Indians her Majesty's Government have used every friendly means left open to them by their predecessors' acceptance of the law of 1885, by the indefinite terms in which that law is couched, and by the difficulty and uncertainty of the result of appeals to the Law Courts of the Republic. The matter is one of a number in which the views and wishes of her Majesty's Government and that of the South African Republic are not in accord, and which would have been brought forward by Sir A. Milner at the Blomfontein Conference had the discussion proceeded beyond the question of the franchise.

MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMAGES

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken, or were about to be taken, by her Majesty's Government to secure the the safe conduct of British Indian subjects between Jiddah and the cities of Mecca and Medina while on the customary pilgrimage to the Mahomedan shrines; and whether compensation had been demanded, or would be demanded, by the British Government from the Porte for outrages committed upon British subjects in Arabia in the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 while performing religious duties in the Hedjaz.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Government have taken, and will continue to take, all steps in their power to ensure the protection of the British Indian pilgrims. As regards paragraph 2, demands have been made for compensation for robberies committed between 1892 and 1898, and some progress appears to have been made towards an arrangement.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Welby asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the regulation that candidates for the Indian Staff Corps must not be more than twenty-five years old, and must have served at least one year in a European regiment, whether he could see his way to extending the age limit by two or three years in the case of officers promoted from the ranks, as that regulation shut out the greater number of these, owing to the length of time they had to serve in the ranks before obtaining a commission.

Lord G. Hamilton: The maximum limit of age for admission to the Indian Staff Corps was adopted in the general interests of the Service, and I do not think it expedient to extend it in order to facilitate the admission of a particular class of officers, which would have the effect of excluding officers of a more suitable age. There is an ample supply of officers under the present conditions—in fact, there is considerable competition for admission to the Indian Staff Corps.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT RANGOON.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India whether the woman who was outraged at Rangoon by sixteen soldiers of the West Kent Regiment was dead; why was the fact of her death, which was announced in the "Star" of May 31 and the "Bombay Champion" of June 4, withheld from the knowledge of the Secretary of State; and whether the West Kent Regiment was still stationed at Rangoon.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have ascertained that the woman who is alleged to have been outraged at Rangoon is not dead. The outrage is stated to have happened on April 2, and at the trial of Private Horrocks on May 10, the woman gave evidence in court. The West Kent Regiment is still at Rangoon.

BUNDER ABBAS.

Sir H. Meysey-Thompson asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he had any information whether the Russian Government had obtained the lease of Bunder Abbas, in the Persian Gulf, from the Persian Government for a term of years.

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir; no such information has been received.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would state when the Indian Budget would be taken.

Mr. Balfour: The financial statement has just been received from India, so that it will be impossible to take it before the usual time—namely, about the end of the session.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

The encounter on the Servo-Turkish frontier has added greatly to the anxiety which is felt in Austria at the unrest prevailing in the Balkans.

The *Fremdenblatt*, commenting on the affair on the basis of information from a Servian source, attributes it to provocation on the part of the Albanians. The Servian peasants, who are, unfortunately, accustomed to such predatory incursions, were this time unable to repel their aggressors owing to the support given to the latter Turkish Nizams.

Although the accounts of the collision received from Constantinople and Belgrade differ in several important particulars, they leave no doubt, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, that it was someting more than one of the ordinary petty border frays between the Servian peasants and their Mahomedan neighbours. At the same time it is evident, from the fact that the Servian Premier does not consider it necessary to interrupt his holiday in order to return to Belgrade, that, thus far, there is no apprehension that the affair will assume dangerous proportions.

The same correspondent wrote on June 19:—Notwithstanding the positive assurances that Turkish regular troops could not possibly have been engaged in the recent collision on the Turco-Servian frontier, a statement issued by the Turkish Embassy in Vienna this afternoon acknowledges their participation, but contends that they acted solely in self-defence and did not cross the frontier.

Particulars received by the "Politische Correspondenz" from Belgrade have quite another complexion. According to this account, Turkish regular troops numbering at least several hundreds were engaged in the fighting at the block-houses of Kirha and Mala Vrania. About 1,000 Albanians armed with new Mauser repeating rifles of the pattern recently distributed in the military district of the Macedonian army corps took part in the conflict. The first and most violent encounter was at the block-house of Krivo Drvo, about a kilometre from the frontier. There the engagement lasted over six hours, as the inhabitants of three neighbouring villages hastened to the assistance of the frontier guard. It was only at a late hour on June 14 that the Servians were able to drive the aggressors back across the frontier and to reoccupy the block-houses. It is understood that there were six killed and twelve wounded on the Servian side. On June 16 500 Albanians, again supported by Nizams, renewed the assault. They once more seized the guard-house of Mala Vrania, attacked that at Propaticha, and despatched a strong column to Vroyina and Gubovtzi. Throughout this district the fight was kept up all night. Two battalions of Servian infantry which arrived at a late hour finally succeeded in expelling the aggressors. The Albanians plundered two villages and the guard-houses which had been for a short time in their possession.

The report of a Commission sent by the Porte to the Turco-Servian frontier denies that an incursion into Servian territory was made by Albanians and Turkish regular troops, and declares that the two soldiers killed were shot on Ottoman territory by a Servian gendarme. The Porte officially declares that the Vali of Kossovo telegraphed on the 17th inst. that the Servians, on the morning of the 13th inst. repeatedly fired on the small fort of Pronik, as well as on the Imperial troops and the Turkish population at that place. The firing lasted until evening, two Turkish soldiers and a Mussulman emigrant being killed by the Servians, who were in ambush on the neighbouring hills. The Ottoman troops, it is declared, were naturally obliged to reply to the fire, in order to prevent any inroad on the part of the Servains into Turkish territory, but they did not cross the frontier. The Porte adds that the statement of the alleged crossing of the frontier by imperial troops, and also by the inhabitants, is consequently devoid of all foundation. The Servian soldiers, it is further stated, abandoned their forts and withdrew to the hills, solely with the object of giving a false appearance to the real facts of the case, and of thus causing the Ottoman troops to be held responsible for the incident, which they themselves had provoked. As the Servians ceased firing on the 17th inst. tranquillity was at once restored and the Turkish population, which had fled into the interior, returned to their homes and resumed their avocations. The "Pester Lloyd" states that should the Porte fail to take the necessary measures for the restoration and preservation of order on the frontier, the Powers will act collectively. One Power—it is hinted that it was Austria-Hungary—has threatened to raise the whole question of reform in Turkey. A later telegram however, adds:—It is authoritatively declared that the report published by the "Pester Lloyd" regarding the Powers and the Porte is not inspired and is not in accordance with the truth.

CONFLICT BETWEEN PEASANTS AND TROOPS IN ROUMANIA.

Bucharest, June 21 (Reuter).—Yesterday about 1,500 peasants, some of whom were armed, attempted to enter the town of Slatena, on the pretext that they wished to protest against the parliamentary election there, which resulted in the defeat of a certain Bogdan Pitesti, who had been expelled from France on account of his active intrigues. When warned to disperse, the peasants attacked the troops with stones, sticks, and revolvers, several soldiers being wounded. After three fruitless endeavours to disperse the rioters, the troops fired first in the air and then at their assailants. Several of the peasants were wounded, some fatally. The authorities displayed the greatest patience, and ordered the troops to fire singly and not in volleys. Tranquillity was eventually restored. The ringleaders were arrested, and will be severely punished. An inquiry has elicited the fact that the chief instigator of the outbreak was Bogdan Pitesti, who took a leading part in the Socialist movements last winter. The Council of Ministers has ordered the strongest measures to be taken to prevent a repetition of the disturbance.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 15 (Reuter).—The Italian Embassy has on several occasions had to address complaints to the Porte, owing to the arbitrary treatment of Italian traders in the Red Sea. As these remonstrances were usually disregarded, it was decided to adopt more energetic measures to induce the imperial authorities in the Red Sea to respect the Italian flag. Some fifteen days ago two sanbouks (sailing ships) flying the Italian flag were arrested at Mokka and their cargo confiscated. The owners were accused of engaging in contraband traffic. The Italian Government acted with great promptitude and firmness. A cruiser was despatched to Mokka, and an ultimatum presented to the Porte demanding the release of the vessels and the restitution of the cargo within forty-eight hours, failing which the cruiser would bombard the town. The Porte agreed to give satisfaction to the Italian demands within the time limit, and has also promised t[illegible]y an indemnity to the owners of the [illegible]

The Prince of Wales has taken once more to the bicycle. The auto-car was very well in its way, but there are points about a bicycle, both medical and excitable, that an auto-car cannot except to compete with.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

A DISCOURSE delivered at the Royal Society, London, on June 8th, 1899, by Professor W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., is thus reported in the "Lancet":—

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OFFICER TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The most important modern methods of prophylactic treatment are based upon the fact that an attack of disease from which an individual recovers leaves in him a condition of resistance to another attack. The possibility of turning to advantage this fact was first demonstrated to us by Mahomedan physicians to whom the world thus owes the knowledge of what proved to be one of the most fertile principles of modern science. The successes of Jenner and Pasteur, who utilised cultivated virus for preventive treatment, have led to a general conception that there is the possibility of creating artificial immunity to diseases by treating the organism with morbid products rendered by some special means harmless. This definition involves a generalisation which led to a considerable amount of disappointment, as the application of the principle in a number of instances did not give the expected results.

DERIVATES FROM MICROBIAL VIRUS AND THEIR EFFECT.

When we cultivate a pathogenic micro-organism in a liquid medium two different elements are obtained mixed together: the bodies of the microbe and the liquid which it has modified and into which it has secreted its own products. A modification of the entire preparation, as represented by this mixture, can be first of all obtained by filtering the two elements just mentioned and considering each of them by itself; or else the two can be left together and only the vitality of the microbe destroyed by some physical or chemical agent; or the constitution and the properties of each or of both of these elements can be to a desired degree altered by the admixture of chemicals or by subjecting them to physical processes; or else the vital and pathogenic properties of the microbe can be modified by artificial breeding, and then the microbe itself or the products of such a modified microbe used for treatment. The immediate effect which a given virus or its derivate produces on an animal differs with the kind of virus taken, the process of modification to which it has been subjected, and the species of animals upon which it is used. The following instance may give an idea of these variations.

The ordinary Indian grey as well as the brown monkey are susceptible to the plague virus and may contract a fatal disease from being simply pricked with an infected needle. The rabbit and guinea-pig are also susceptible to the disease. The horse, on the contrary, contracts no fatal disease after being infected even with large doses of the living virus. If, however, a plague culture be heated and the microbes killed in it the relations between the monkey and the horse seem to become the reverse of the former, the guinea-pig remains comparable with the monkey, while the rabbit shares with the horse the susceptibility which it shared first with the monkey. It will require, accoding to several observers, a very large dose of such treated virus to produce in the monkey or in the guinea-pig any marked rise of temperature or any alteration of the skin at the seat of injection, while the horse answers to the injection by almost as brisk an attack of fever as if the virus were a living one, and at the seat of inoculation a tumour is produced which, if the dose be at all considerable, may lead to a complete mortification of the tissue. The rabbit similarly answers to the injection by an attack of fever and by the formation of a hard tumour at the seat of injection.

As varied as is the immediate effect of different forms of virus upon different animals, so varied is the result of the application of such virus from the point of view of immunity conferred by it. There are animals in which the inoculation leaves no lasting effect whatever. In others a very temporary immunity is created, vanishing away in a few days. In other cases, again, a condition appears that produces the impression as if after the treatment the animal has become more susceptible to a subsequent infection than is a normal, not so treated animal. And, lastly, there may be found animals in which the same virus will produce a great and long-lasting immunity. In general I believe it to be admissible that in the case of every disease and with regard to every species of animals a form of treatment may be found that will produce immunity against disease in that particular case, but the same method of treatment may or may not be applicable to another animal or to another disease affecting the same animal. It is the not taking into account of this variation of circumstances that I believe more than anything else has checked the success of a number of experimenters.

IMMUNITY AGAINST ATTACK AND RESISTANCE AGAINST THE ACTUAL SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The study of the anti-cholera inoculation in India has revealed a new problem in the subject of porphylactic treatment. The particular character of cholera epidemics which appear unexpectedly, do not last, and in places where they are permanent are spread and scattered over large areas, makes the study of that disease and the demonstration of the effect of a preventive treatment in its case a matter of much greater difficulty than is the case in localised contagious diseases like small-pox or in plague; and although a large amount of material has been collected already it is desirable that a number of observations be added to the present ones confirmatory of the results obtained. The information collected permits, however, already of pointing out very important features in the working of the anti-cholera inoculation. The most extended and continuous observations on the subject were organised by the Municipality of Calcutta upon the enlightened initiative of Dr. W. J. Simpson and under his continuous supervision as well as my own. These observations refer to the cholera-stricken suburbs of Calcutta, the so-called "busties" or groups of huts situated round the tanks where rain water is collected during the monsoon. Some 8,000 people were inoculated in those localities and for two years observations were made and the results collected as to the occurrences of cholera in the huts inhabited by the inoculated. In the vast majority of cases there lived in the same families members who had not been inoculated together with others inoculated and the possibility thus presented itself of comparing the incidence of the disease in individuals of the same households, exposed as much as is possible to the same chances of infection.

During the time under observation cases of cholera occurred in 77 huts. As a result of careful investigation of these cases * it was seen that for a period of 738 days of cases cholera occurred among the uninoculated at all intervals after the date of inoculation; whereas the figures referring to the inoculated showed a striking variation of the incidence when compared at various distances from the time of inoculation. Cases continued to occur among the inoculated for a period of four days after the treatment and then for 410 days the inoculated practically remained free from the disease, only one death having occurred among them during that time. From the 421st day up to the end of the observation six cases occurred among them again. The relative immunity in the inoculated, considered separately during those three periods, shows that during the first four days the inoculated had proportionately 1·86 times fewer deaths from cholera than the uninoculated. During the period between the fifth and 420th days—i.e., for a period of nearly 14 months—the number of deaths among the inoculated was 22·82 times smaller than amongst the uninoculated. And for the rest of the time under observation the proportion in their favour fell to 1 to 1·54. The plan has since been formed to try the effect of larger doses and of stronger vaccine in order to obtain a more lasting protection.

While thus the absolute number of cases and deaths from cholera appeared so strikingly influenced by inoculation the particularity that came out from the observations in Calcutta as well as in other places was that the proportion of deaths to cases did not appear to be changed by the treatment. Thus in the observations made in a camp of coolies of the Assam-Burmah Railway Survey, out of 33 attacked among the uninoculated portion of the camp 29 died, and of four attacked among the inoculated all four died. In the Durbhanga prison out of 11 uninoculated attacked all 11 died, while of five inoculated attacked three succumbed. In the Gaya gaol 20 uninoculated attacked had 10 deaths, and eight inoculated attacked had five. In a group of tea plantations in Assam 154 cases in uninoculated had 60 deaths; 15 cases in inoculated had four. In the East Lancashire Regiment in Lucknow 120 uninoculated attacked had 79 deaths and 18 inoculated attacked had 13. This circumstance, the non-reduction of the case mortality by a treatment which influenced unmistakeably the case incidence, appeared as an astonishing divergence from the result of small-pox vaccination where both the number of attacks and their fatality are reduced by the treatment. The new aspect of the problem of preventive inoculation which thus presented itself in the observations on human communities consisted in the possibility of a prophylactic treatment being directed separately towards the reduction of the number of attacks, leaving the fatality of the disease unchecked, and towards the mitigating of the character of the disease and the reduction of the case mortality in those who are attacked.

POSSIBLE RELATION BETWEEN THE TWO.

In analysing the nature of this particular result the following two facts known in the laboratory practice presented themselves to me as of essential significance In patients who recover from an infectious disease the pathogenic microbe does not disappear from their body for a considerable time after their recovery. It does not do them harm any longer, though when transferred to another animal it may still cause a fatal attack. Similarly, as in the case, for instance, of a guinea-pig inoculated with the bacillus of chicken cholera, a naturally immune animal can breed for weeks in an abscess microbes of an intense virulence without in the least suffering in its own general health. A condition seems to set in in the convalescent patient, or to exist in naturally immune animals, whereby they may not suffer from the result of activity of a pathogenic microbe, from its morbid products; and from that time the presence of the microbe in the system, even in the tissues, becomes innocuous. Immunity against symptoms generated by the products of microbes does not seem to imply necessarily the ridding of the system of such microbes. It is known now, since the discoveries of Behring and Kitasato, that such a resistance against the products can be originated artificially by gradually treating the system with increased quantities of toxins. The system reacts by developing antitoxins, tending to neutralise the effect of the toxins. On the other hand, Gamaleia first attracted attention to the fact that it is possible to create in an animal resistance against lethal doses of virulent microbes without that animal getting any resistance against a dose of the products prepared from the microbe in the laboratory. One seems justified therefore to consider separately two kinds of immunity, one against the living microbe, which would prevent it from entering the system and causing an attack, and another against the fatality of the symptoms of the disease caused by the products of the microbe when the latter overcomes the initial resistance and does invade the system. In the inoculation against cholera, which is done with the bodies of microbes, the first result alone is obtained. These considerations came to be strengthened by a set of laboratory experiments by Pfeiffer and Kolle, intended for verifying our Indian results, and in the course of which they detected in the serum of men inoculated with only one dose of cholera vaccine an extremely high protective power, equal to that which, in goats, for instance, could be created only after a very prolonged treatment, extended over five or six months, and including injections with gigantic doses of cholera vaccine. On analysing in detail the properties of that serum they found that it possessed an intense power of destroying the cholera microbes, but exhibited no antitoxic properties capable of neutralising the effect of the products of those microbes.

THE PLAN OF ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

When, in 1896, I was confronted with the problem of working out a prophylactic treatment against the plague I determined to put to test the ideas originated by the observations on our cholera patients and to attempt, in the new preventive inoculation, to obtain at once a lowering of the susceptibility, to the disease and a reduction of the case mortality. This I resolved to obtain by treating the system with a combination of bodies of microbes and of concentrated products of them.—In giving the above considerations I beg that they should be considered as temporary, subject to modification or to complete refutation. There may exist already facts unknown to me which are opposed to the guesses implied in them. It was those guesses which led to the results obtained in the plague inoculation; but in giving the reasoning which I passed through while working out the method I am yielding only to a demand to that effect, as I consider that part of my communication unnecessary; the more so that the theoretical conjectures above enumerated are not shared by a number of experimenters, such as Pfeiffer himself, to whose results I owe some of my premises; and the correctness of the composition of the plague prophylactic with regard to the extracellular toxins which I have added to it is subjected to theoretical contest. It is certain that no theoretical conjectures conceived by one experimenter are binding or need even be interesting to others. What is obligatory is the acceptance of the actual results obtained.

THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

In order to accumulate for the plague prophylactic a large amount of extra-cellular toxins the bacilli are cultivated on the surface of a liquid medium where they are suspended by means of drops of clarified butter or of cocoanut oil. The bacilli grow down in long threads into the depth of the liquid and produce what we have termed a stalactite growth in broth, an appearance singularly peculiar to this microbe and which, I hope, will be till further discovery accepted as the specific diagnostic feature of this microbe. The products of their vital exchange—the toxins—are secreted by the stalactites into the liquid and accumulated there. The growth is periodically shaken off the drops of oil, after which a new crop appears underneath the surface of the liquid. Thus a large quantity of bodies of microbes is collected at the bottom of the cultivation vessel and the liquid itself gets gradually permeated with increasing quantities of toxins. The process is continued for a period of from five to six weeks, at the end of which the bodies of the microbes get extremely deteriorated. It will be seen from this that in my eagerness to put to test our ability of influencing the case mortality I may have perhaps paid less attention than I might have done to the problem of reducing the number of attacks, and I have now sketched out a simple plan whereby to test this circumstance and to try to further improve our results from this point of view. In order to render harmless the inoculation of the virus above described I determined to kill the microbes by heating the material up to from 65° to 70° C. The virus so treated, differently from what one observes in some other instances, loses at once for the animals susceptible to the disease almost all its pathogenic power, and it was a qestion to determine whether it contained qualities that were sought for—viz., the power of creating in man a useful degree of resistance to plague. The plan has been contested by a number of experimenters who tried a material similarly prepared on different animals and failed to detect in it any immunising properties. Among other forms of plague virus which were tested by us and by other experimenters a large number were found to be too dangerous to use; in other instances the mode of application was inadmissible in the case of men; in others, again, the effect appeared too evanescent to be of practical use.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The immunising effect of the plague prophylactic as above described was worked out on domestic rabbits and its actual efficiency on these animals was since verified and confirmed by a number of experimenters by trying to infect with purulent plague protected and unprotected animals. Comparing the rabbit with other laboratory animals, such as the rat, the guinea-pig, the mouse, and the monkey, one may consider the rabbit as the one that perhaps required the least amount of portection, as its natural resistance to plague is relatively high. The most altered virus—i.e., such as was rendered the most harmless of all—was found to confer on the rabbit a very considerable degree of immunity, enabling it in a few days to resist ten or fifteenfold lethal doses of virulent plague microbes. The same treatment applied to animals of a more susceptible nature would, on the contrary, in many instances fail.

THE QUESTIONS WHICH WERE TO BE SOLVED BY EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS.

At the end of our laboratory experiments a very definite set of questions stood before us which were to be solved by direct experiment on human beings. Those questions were: 1. Would man behave with regard to the prophylactic like the animals upon whom its protective power had been worked out? 2. If it so happens that the answer is affirmative, what would the dose of the prophylactic and the method of administering it be; and would not the dose required be so high, and the reaction to be produced so severe, or the number of inoculations to be repeated so great, as to render the treatment inapplicable to men or impracticable? 3. How many days counting from the date of inoculation would it take to produce in man a useful degree of immunity? 4. How long would that immunity last? And lastly, there followed two questions, to which my experience of the anti-cholera inoculation entitled me to give a reassuring answer, but which it was necessary to verify in plague again, viz.: 5. During the period of reactionary fever and all the other symptoms produced by inoculation, will the resistance of the inoculated exposed to plague be, for the time being, reduced, or remain the same, or be increased—i.e., would it constitute a danger to apply the inoculation in localities actually affected with plague? and 6. When a man who happens to be incubating the plague, or to have initial symptoms of the disease already, chances to be inoculated, would it aggravate his condition, or have no effect, or, on the contrary, help him?

DEMONSTRATION OF THE HARMLESSNESS OF THE INOCULATION.

The perfect harmlessness of the inoculation was first of all demonstrated by the officers of the laboratory, the principal and professors of the Grant Medical College, a large number of leading European and native gentlemen of Bombay, and their families and households being inoculated; and after that when, in the last week of January, 1897, the plague broke out in Her Majesty's House of Correction at Byculla, in Bombay, the option of inoculation was offered to the prisoners.

THE EXPERIMENT IN HER MAJESTY'S BYCULLA HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

The Byculla Jail is a long-term one. There are no children or very young people among the inmates, there being in Bombay a separate establishment, the Sassoon Reformatory, where minor criminals are sent. The prisoners of the House of Correction present a well-fed, a well-clad, regularly worked, and almost as uniform a set of people as can be seen in a regiment, amongst whom one could scarcely see a single infirm or very aged individual. At the appearance of plague the prisoners numbered 346. The inoculation was introduced after nine cases of plague had already occurred, five subsequently ending fatally; there remained thus 337 individuals to be dealt with. Of these, 154 only volunteered for inoculation and 183 remained uninoculated. On Jan. 30th, in the forenoon, before the inoculation was applied, six more cases occurred of which three afterwards proved fatal. The inoculation was applied in the afternoon, and afterwards it was discovered that one more prisoner had already a bubo on him when inoculated, while two prisoners developed buboes in the same evening after their inoculation. These three inoculated, attacked in the evening of inoculation, proved also fatal. After that the difference observed in the fate of the two groups, the inoculated and uninoculated, is seen from the subjoined table:—

Date of occurrence.	Occurrences in uninoculated.			Occurrences in inoculated.		
	Number of uninoculated present.	Cases.	Fatal.	Number of inoculated present.	Cases.	Fatal.
Jan. 23rd to 29th, 1897, previously to the day of inoculation	..	9	5	...	..	...
30-1-97, the day of inoculation. Forenoon, before inoculation.	...	6	3	...	...	...
Afternoon, after inoculation.	...	..	...	...	3	3
1st day after inoculation, 31-1-97.	177	2	1	151	1	...
2nd do. do. 1-2-97.	172	1	1	150	...	...
3rd do. do. 2-2-97.	173	1	1	146	...	...
5th do. do. 4-2-97.	171	1	1	146	...	...
6th do. do. 5-2-97.	169	2	1	146	...	...
7th do. do. 6-2-97.	169	5	1	146	1	...
Total after the day of inoculation	172 uninoculated, average daily strength.	12 cases.	6 deaths.	147 inoculated, average daily strength.	2 cases.	No deaths.

For seven days, except the fourth, after inoculation cases of plague continued to occur among the uninoculated group, their average daily strength throughout the week being 173; altogether, 12 cases occurred among them with six deaths; while in the 148 inoculated there was one case on the next day after inoculation which rapidly recovered and one on the last day of the epidemic which recovered also.

(To be concluded.)

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* Vide Health Officer's Report to the chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, reprinted in the "Indian Medical Gazette," vol. xxxi., No. 8, August 1896.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, took place on June 20. In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the inspection was made by General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. Adjutant-General to the Forces, who was accompanied by Colonel Delavoye, assistant military secretary for Education; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. S. Napier, inspector of Gymnasia; Colonel Davidson aid-de-camp; and Colonel B. Duff, assistant military secretary for Indian Affairs. Sir Evelyn Wood travelled from Waterloo by special train, arriving at Camberley shortly before half-past ten o'clock. He was met at Camberly Station by Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Markham, governor and commandant of the college, and drove at once to the parade-ground, where the cadets were drawn up in line to receive him. The number of cadets on parade was 345, as compared with the total strength of 353, two of the cadets being in hospital and some others absent on sick leave. The establishment number is 360, so that the number of cadets last term fell sort of the maximum by seven. The average height of the cadets was 5ft. 9 1-4in., and the chest measurement 35 1-2 inches. Among the members of the college staff who attended the inspection were Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Talbot, assistant commandant; Colonel J. A. Fergusson professor of Tactics, Military Administration, and Law; Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. C. Verner, professor of Military Topography; Major W. Huskisson, R. E., professor of Fortification; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. S. Clarke, M.D., surgeon; and the Rev. A. J. Townend, chaplain. The weather was fine, and a large number of spectators, of whom many were ladies, as usual witnessed the proceedings.

On arriving at the college Sir Evelyd Wood, who was received with a general salute, inspected the line, and saw the cadets put through the manual and firing exercises by Under-Officer Mackintosh, and through the bayonet exercise by Under-Officer Stansfeld. At the conclusion of battalion drill the cadets were formed up in three sides of a square, and

The governor made his report to Sir E. Wood. He said that the general conduct of the cadets had been very satisfactory. Those now passing out had been only two terms at the college, having joined in August last. After they left, the normal term of residence would be enforced. The number of gentlemen cadets of the senior division now recommended for commissions was 113. Three were Indian Staff Corps cadets. The sword of honour had been awarded to Under-Officer J. R. E. Stansfeld, Under-Officers Tanner and Mackintosh and Corporal Gurney-Whitchurch being deserving of special mention. Gentlemen cadets R. T. Milne and A. S. Trower won the riding prizes.

Sir Evelyn Wood, after hearing the report, addressed the cadets. He said that it was a very satisfactory report, and that what he had seen had been, generally speaking, very satisfactory. He had noted down and handed to the governor one or two points in which he thought a still further improvement might be made by those who were to remain longer at the college. Those who were going to join the Army now would not hear them. It was generally a mention of individual faults, and they were in many cases so slight that he would not bring them to the governor's notice, were it not that under the present conditions of the Service the officers must be, to a very large extent, the instructors of the men. On the whole the parade was very good. What struck him as being best was the handling of the arms. That was really very remarkable considering the short time that they were able to devote to it. He supposed they were very much like what he was at their age, and he certainly did not then appreciate good advice, however old the person was who gave it to him; perhaps the older he was the less he liked it. But during his life in the Army he had received a great number of officers, who came to him saying they had a difficulty about passing examinations, about getting into the Staff College, and about doing many things. In every case he had said to them. Have you kept up what you learnt at Sandhurst? The answer was that they had not done so. Now, it was very little trouble to give two or three hours a week to study. If he had been working hard, as they had done, he would dislike the very mention of a book, and he was not suggesting to them to open a book for two or three months unless it was for pleasure; but after they had joined the Army they would find that two or three hours a week would certainly enable them to pass any examination they would be asked to pass in their regiment. It was a different matter of course in respect to the Staff College, but any man of average ability could pass into the Staff College if he would only work. In conclusion, Sir E. Wood repeated that the parade had been very satisfactory.

The sword of honour was then presented to Under-Officer Stansfeld, to whom Sir E. Wood said a few words of congratulation. This having been done, the cadets were marched off the ground, and the plans and drawings were then inspected. Sir E. Wood afterwards proceeded to the riding school where the riding class went through their exercises, and the inspection ended with a display of sword exercise by two companies of the senior division and of free gymnastics two by the intermediate and junior divisions. These exercises, which were very smartly performed, were gone through on the grass in front of the gymnasium the scene being very picturesque and pleasing.

The health of the cadets, although it has not been quite so good as usual during the term, has left but little to be desired. During the last eight years the period covered by the service of the present medical officer, and possibly during a long time, there has been no case of death from sickness among the cadets The past term has seen the first inoculation against typhoid at the college, two of the cadets who are proceeding to India having voluntarily submitted to this treatment.

After the inspection Sir E. Wood lunched at the college, and subsequently returned to London by special train leaving Camberley sportly after 2 o'clock.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

THE Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases is sending out to the West African coast a special expedition to investigate the causes of malaria and other diseases. The expedition will be headed by Major Ross, the recently appointed lecturer, and will include Dr. Sunnett, the demonstrator to the Liverpool school. They start for Sierra Leone early in August, when the malarial season is at its height and the conditions are most favourable for research. Major Ross hopes to prove his theory that malaria is caused by the bites of a certain species of mosquito. The expedition will determine, by the methods which Major Ross employed in India, which are the malaria-bearing species in the locality chosen, and then inquiry whether it is possible, by filling up the particular puddles in which they breed, to exterminate malaria in a given district. The school, in Liverpool, opened last April by Lord Lister, is steadily progressing. The special ward at the Royal Southern Hospital set apart for the clinical instruction of the school has been full to overflowing ever since with typical cases of malaria and other tropical diseases. The school lately offered to receive from the Colonial Nursing Association in London three nurses intended for service in the tropics and train them at the expense of the Liverpool school. The offer was accepted.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding in the Punjab has issued a special reminder that every opportunity should be taken when troops are at manoeuvres, in camp for annual practice, or training in hill warfare, to practice long distance signalling.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain G. Weston, which arrived in harbour Saturday from Aden, with the English Mails, reports having experienced strong monsoon and cloudy weather during the voyage. The s.s. Murex, Captain Halliday, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum met with strong monsoon winds and high sea. The s s Newcastle, Captain Jarupson, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa, had moderate monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	60	20	05	26	23	23	30
Saturday, July 8th	0	10	0	7	0	5	0	8
Sunday, July 9th	0	65	0	76	1	23	0	58
Total	21	35	21	88	27	51	23	96
Total fall to July 9th, 1898	30	10	31	38	31	45	30	35
Total fall to July 9th, 1897	16	94	17	10	19	11	19	55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	44	14
6th July, 1899	0	69
Total	44	83

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	53
Thursday, 6th July, 1899	0	12
Friday, 7th July, 1899	0	43
Total	21	8
Total up to 7th July, 1898	13	15
Total up to 7th July, 1897	3	28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callout standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·454	E	5	97·6	77·1	77	...	2·36	−1·00
Sirsa	29·431	SE	9	100·8	80·6	76	...	1·67	−1·26
Delhi	29·484	E	4	85·7	80·0	83	...	6·67	+0·42
Agra	29·463	NE	4	86·0	76·4	95	0·76	14·92	+3·33
Cawnpore	29·421	E	6	91·8	79·1	95	0·20	10·91	...
Allahabad	29·424	E	6	88·1	80·3	96	0·41	15·39	+6·54
Jhansi	29·412	N	4	81·1	76·1	91	3·44	23·14	+13·59
Jacobabad	29·357	ESE	5	110·3	87·0	68	...	0·00	−0·36
Karachi	29·510	W	17	92·4	81·7	76	...	0·00	−1·01
Jeypore	29·484	Calm	3	85·1	78·9	85	0·03	7·02	+2·28
Ajmere	29·507	NW	10	88·9	77·6	84	...	7·04	+3·02
Deesa	29·555	W	21	97·1	80·0	65	...	1·11	−3·59
Ahmedabad	29·587	SW	6	94·3	79·1	70	...	3·62	...
Bhuj	29·561	WSW	29	92·3	78·9	61	...	0·65	−2·59
Jamnagar									
Rajkot	29·591	W	21	94·9	77·8	80	...	6·21	−1·82
Bhawnagar Para	29·601	WSW	18	95·6	78·3	75	0·07	4·63	...
Veraval	29·623	WSW	20	85·1	81·3	80	...	3·95	...
Neemuch	29·521	WSW	18	82·5	75·5	86	...	8·17	+1·62
Indore	29·552	W	18	76·3	70·6	96	2·24	9·07	−0·03
Saugor	29·445	W	7	77·2	73·1	95	2·54	8·88	−1·89
Jubbulpore	29·418	WSW	5	77·9	72·6	95	0·87	13·15	−0·66
Hoshangabad	29·493	SW	1	85·7	73·2	90	6·20	9·61	−1·99
Khandwa	29·560	W	17	80·7	73·1	93	1·32	4·08	−4·21
Raipur	29·461	W	15	80·8	71·6	80	0.80	7·85	−4·35
Nagpur	29·580	SW	11	84·3	72·1	88	...	3·05	−6·75
Amraoti	29·599	W	22	85·1	69·8	85	15·3	5·54	−4·06
Akola	29·599	WSW	16	90·0	71·2	90	0·93	5·13	−2·69
Surat	29·623	W	12	86·5	76·5	89	0·73	16·57	+1·73
Malegaon	29·591	WNW	17	84·1	72·6	86	0·27	3·36	−2·41
Bombay	29·707	WSW	20	81·8	79·4	87	0·07	21·80	−7·11
Poona	29·695	W	25	76·1	71·4	88	0·11	4·46	−2·07
Ahmednagar	29·687	W	16	83·8	70·4	81	0·15	4·98	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	20	81·9	69·2	93	0·35	5·11	...
Sholapur	29·700	SW	18	90·7	74·5	68	...	1·12	−5·25
Ratnagiri	29·733	WSW	9	83·4	75·4	85	1·19	30·00	−11·34
Belgaum	29·742	WSW	31	75·3	67·8	90	0·07	11·80	+0·46
Goa	29·759	WNW	21	84·0	75·4	83	0·52	31·29	...
Karwar	29·775	SW	6	84·2	76·0	80	1·10	33·75	−16·35
Mangalore	29·821	WNW	6	86·3	74·9	80	0·15	48·78	+2·35
Calicut	29·836	NW	7	81·2	74·5	82	1·12	51·69	+10·43
Cochin	29·852	NW	11	87·5	76·1	85	0·10	32·43	−2·66
Bangalore	29·789	WSW	16	86·3	65·3	73	...	0·90	−3·81
Secunderabad	29·666	W	17	85·6	71·5	79	0·02	4·19	−2·81
Masulipatam	29·656	WNW	13	94·9	79·1	64	...	1·95	−5·10
Bellary	29·727	W	15	91·2	75·2	50	...	1·79	−0·46
Cuddapah	29·729	SW	6	99·2	79·4	58	...	0·18	−4·84
Madras	29·716	W	7	100·5	80·0	56	...	1·73	−1·22
Coimbatore	29·783	W	10	91·4	71·1	58	...	0·78	−0·94
Trichinopoly	29·759	W	10	100·6	79·3	57	...	0·16	−1·91
Negapatam	29·715	WSW	12	102·0	79·4	61	0·13	2·18	−0·08
Colombo	29·816	W	11	87·5	78·5	81	...	10·07	+1·36
Aden	29·668	SW	14	93·3	79·8	67	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L.=Light, M. Moderate, F.=Fresh, S.=Strong, H.=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.—0·10 (22·88); G. T. H.—0·07 (22·17); St. G. H.—0·05 (22·54); C. P.—0·07 (21·80).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Cawnpore, Jubbulpore and Raipur, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain unchanged, and the force has been fresh to strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 30 at Bhuj, 24 at Neemuch and Indore, and 20 at Belgaum and Ahmednagar.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is slightly above the mean of the season in Gujerat, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Jhansi (3·44"), Hoshangabad (3·20") and Indore (2·24"), between one and two inches at Khandwa, Amraoti, Ratnagiri and Karwar, light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Calicut, Mangalore, Goa, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar Malegaon Akola, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Cawnpore and Agra, and a few drops at Jeypore, Bhavnagar, Para, Bombay, Belgaum Cochin and Secunderabad.

A small depression, whose centre lies a little to the east of Jubbulpore, is shown by to-day's chart. The winds are cyclonic round about and the weather in the Central provinces and Central India is very unsettled, and strong winds with gales and more or less heavy rain are likely there. In the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in Berar and Khandesh the weather continues favourable for moderate rain.

The Mail steamer Sutlej left Aden on the 3rd and reports having experienced up to Longitude 55° E. light southerly and moderate to light south-southwesterly winds and an increasing sea and swell; thence to Longitude 64° E., moderate to fresh monsoon gale and a high sea; from thence to arrival this morning, moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy and squally with light rain.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

SATURDAY: Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly over Bengal and fallen slightly to briskly in the North-Western Provinces and Central India. The depression has moved in a West-North-Westerly direction and to-day is central over the eastern districts of Central India. Temperature has fallen in the central districts and is in considerable defect in the central provinces and central India. It is in slight to moderate defect in Bengal, North-West Provinces and Punjab and in slight to moderate excess in Mysore, Madras Coast, South India and Burma. Rainfall has been general in Burma, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, West Peninsula and the Upper India hill districts. Pachmarhi has received 5 inches, Jalpaigari 4, Jhanshi and Hoshangabad over 3, Bhamo, Darjeeling, Saugor and Indore between 2 and 3 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·713
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·1
Dew Point		76·5
Relative humidity of Air		·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degree	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·8
General Directions of wind*		WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	456
Fall of Rain		0·08
Total fall during month		0·92
" year		23·38
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 8th July		0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE INDIAN SENIOR WRANGLER.

DINED AT THE UNIVERSITY ARMS.

To Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, of St. John's College, who last week won the distinction of being the first Indian Senior Wrangler by coming out equal first in the great Mathematical Tripos List with Mr. Birtwistle, of Pembroke College, a complimentary dinner was, on June 20, given at the University Arms Hotel by the Indian Majlis, under the presidency of Mr. Balak Ram, supported by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Master of St. John's. The "Majlis" is the "Union" of the 50 or 60 Indian students up at Cambridge University, and Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has only recently been president of it. The proceedings were, therefore, all the more enthusiastic.

Amongst those who were present were: Messrs. S. A. Akbar, A. K. Aloni, Amin, J. Baptista, K. P. Basu, S. M. Bose, B. N. Cama, C. N. Cama, C. D. Chalmers, J. Deen, H. S. Eckhardt, H.G. Gharparye, H.C. Ghose, S. K. Ghose, B. C. Ghosh, J. Hajeebhai, Hukam Chand, M. O. Kamodia, A. B. Kariappa, A. A. Khan, A. R. Khan, G. A. Khan, M. A. Khan, P. C. Lobo, L. C. Mehra, B. R. Metha, H. M. Mehta, M. J. Mody, J. P. B. Mohite, B. K. Mullick, E. M. Nanavutty, R. Narayanan, B. C. Pal, J. N. Pal, Pandhere, Ramdas, Rane, W. Rudge, M. Said, N. F. Seervai, S. Sen, S. M. Sheriff, M. A. Sitole, Swamiahnahn, D. N. Vaidya, N. B. Wagle, and W. H. Wheatcroft. Mr. M. J. Mody was responsible for all the arrangements, and he, as well as the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. M. D. Bradford, is to be congratulated on the success of the proceedings.

DR. TAYLOR'S GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

The toast of "The Queen and the Royal Family" was honoured with all enthusiasm.

The Master of St. John's College then rose, amid loud cheers, to submit the toast of Mr. R. P. Parajpye. He esteemed it a honour, he said, not only to himself but to the college which he represented, that it should have fallen to him to propose the toast of the evening, the health of the distinguished guest and former president of the Indian Majlis, who shared the highest place in the Mathematical Tripos of his year. (Cheers.) The occasions was unique, absolutely unique—(hear, hear)—and it was one unsurpassed in interest in the educational annals of the University. (Loud cheers.) Out of four wranglers who headed the list, one was born and bred in our distant colonial city of Melbourne. (Cheers.) Another, born in London, was educated in that same city of Melbourne. One, whose startling success had taken the world by surprise—(loud cheers)—was a native of India (renewed cheer)—educated in Poona, and examined by the Bombay University. Never before did the Cambridge Honours List so

REFLECT THE UNITY AND DIVERSITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(Hear, hear.) It justified their boast that wherever a man was born, in east or west, in England or in the Antipodes, he would have fair field and no favour. (Cheers.) If a man aspired to the highest intellectual distinction, let him come to the University of Cambridge, where, if he merited the highest place, that incarnation of impartiality and sound judgment, the Cambridge mathematical examiner, would place him there. (Laughter.) He thought that this toast came most fitly next after the toast of the Queen—(hear, hear)—for he was sure that to no one would this success of India won by Mr. Parajphye be more welcome than to the venerable Empress—(loud cheers)—Empress of India, who was known to take so deep an interest in the welfare of its religion, and was not unacquainted with one at least of its languages. It was for her, they might say, a precious birthday honour. (Cheers.) It was also

A TRIUMPH TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Hear, hear). Paranjpye, he understood, came with an Indian Government scholarship. It was a testimony to the complete success of their great schemes for education in India. It showed that one born there and educated there in its schools and colleges might be fitted to hold his own in the severest competition against the world. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Paranjpye was declared equal first, but he thought it undeniable that while the Englishman and the Indian were bracketed, the achievement of the Indian was clearly the greater. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Had the examination been held in his native language Mr. Paranjpye would have been first and the rest nowhere. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Before he could go into this examination with any chance of success, Mr. Paranjpye had to learn a language quite different from his own, not to learn it in a slight and superficial way, but so as to use it with the freedom and speed required in such an examination. That, so heavily handicapped, he should have run a dead heat in the race was a truly great accomplishment, and it made his Senior Wranglership

A VERITABLE DOUBLE HONOUR.

(Cheers.) This epoch-making event led him to reflect for a moment on the beginnings of science. Historians told them that there was a beam of light in the east while Europe was in darkness. One came down to the great movement of the middle ages; whatever the west failed to accomplish, at any rate it brought back new culture and science and intellectual life from its aggressive contact with the east. Now they saw east and west bracketed in peaceful rivalry, henceforth to think and to work as one for the enlightenment and prosperity of the Empire and human race. (Cheers). He understood that it was Mr. Paranjpye's ambition to go back after a time to his country and to give back there what he had learnt there and here. It needed no special gift of prophesy to predict with assurance that he would find an open door, and that he would find men of the rising generation ready and anxious to learn from him the way to that great height which he had himself attained and perhaps before many years there might be some disciple of Professor Paranjpye—(loud cheers and laughter)—repeating his triumph of to-day. If he gave his genius also to the direct advancement of science by original research, no doubt Mr. Paranjpye would be successful in that also, and perhaps about the middle of next century he might be receiving honours such as had lately been accorded with acclamation to the latest successor of Newton in the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics. (Loud cheers). He gave them the toast of "Professor" Paranjpye—(laughter)—and he wished him long life and enjoyment of the supreme academic honours which were now fresh upon him. (Prolonged applause.)

A MODEST REPLY.

The Senior Wrangler, in acknowledging his vociferous reception, said that any person who had just received that honour must be surely proud of such a day. (Hear, hear.) Much more so, therefore, a man like himself, of whom anybody prophesying 23 years ago what had now happened would have been put down as a downright idiot. (Cheers and "No, no.") Because they were all members of this great University they were assembled there that night. But admire the University as they might— and he yielded to nobody in admiring this University—he had one little fault to find with the University, it was that the University made a far greater fuss of the Senior Wrangler than he really deserved. ("No, no," and laughter.) Any amount of instances could be mentioned in which the Senior Wrangler had been a complete failure in after life and so on the contrary people who had done very badly in their University exams had made a mark on the history of the world—(hear, hear) —while persons who had shone most brilliantly in intellectual spheres had often times had

NO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AT ALL.

But supposing such an honour was due to the Senior Wrangler, and supposing the Senior Wrangler was the best in his year, which he was perfectly certain was not so in his case, he did not see why this Mathematical Tripos should be so specially selected in this University. His hon. friend from Christ's was far more entitled to this honour than he himself; not only was he the only one in the First Class, but he had done so brilliantly well that there were nobody even in the Second Class. (Laughter and cheers.) Whatever success he might have had was due wholly and solely to his teachers. First and foremost of his teachers he must place his cousin, Professor Karve. He was thinking what he would have been if his cousin had not taken charge of him; so far from there being an occasion like the present he would have been ploughing the fields just as his father had done before him. Mr. Paranjpye then turned to the pleasanter duty of offering his heartiest thanks for the consistently kind treatment which he had received in Cambridge from his teachers here and from his college. When he came to Cambridge Mr. Tanner

HELPED HIM TO BUY ALL HIS FURNITURE.

About Mr. Webb, his guide, philosopher and friend, vulgarly called a "coach," he would not say anything more than that if he had to live his undergraduate days over again he would not change him for anybody else. Referring to the history of mathematics, Mr. Paranjpye said that he had been struck with the irony of fate when he remembered that 800 years ago India was the home of many branches of mathematics, and that its mathematical learning was brought to the western world by Arab invaders. He used to look with reverence upon the many books in the college library, which were not required for the examinations in Bombay, and which, consequently, nobody was competent to teach. When he had no idea of joining St. John's College it was good omen that the book which chiefly struck him was the standard treatise on conic sections by the Master of St. John's College. Reference had been made to his decision to return to Fergusson College. On that point he claimed neither generosity nor heroic self-sacrifice. He

CONSIDERED IT HIS DUTY

to afford the facilities for higher education which were given to him so miraculously by his cousin. He felt his duty to lighten the difficulties which prevented many young men who had great abilities from prosecuting their studies further. There was also a personal element in his resolve to join Ferguson College. He felt that he would be more in his element if he devoted his energies to the imparting of knowledge. He did not feel himself equally to the more active duties of a Government servant, nor did he feel the ardent forensic abilities required far a career at the bar. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not be little the attainments of the other gentleman who was bracketed with him for the Senior Wranglership. When he knew that Mr Birtwistle was the son of a poor ironmonger, and that he had raised himself to his high position by his own exertions, in getting scholarships and prizes, he felt that Mr Birtwistle's attainment was far greater than his own. (Cheers.) The attainments, too, of Mr Chatterjee in the I.C.S. exam., and of Prince Ranjitsinhji in the cricket field.

COMPLETELY ECLIPSED

anything that he had done. (Cries of "Question.") He left that this occasion marked a growing sympathy between the different classes in India and their rulers in England, and that the separation of the different castes and of the people of different provinces was soon going to end. He saw this by the fact that he had been as enthusiastically honoured by his Hindu friends as by his Mahomedan friends, and by his Parsee friends. (A voice: "And by Christian friends, too," and cheers.) He had been honoured most enthusiastically by his friends of whatever religion they might be, and an event like that showed that the good day of India was not far off. (Prolonged cheers.)

"FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA."

Mr. B. C. Ghosh, in presenting this toast, read a congratulatory message from the Viceroy of India to Fergusson College, amid loud cheers. Mr. Ghosh then, referred amid an equal amount of enthusiasm, to the founders of the college, Messrs. Chiplunkar, B. G. Tilak, and Namjoshi, and to Professors Agarkar and Apte, who added their efforts afterwards. He hoped that Fergussyn College would serve as a stimulating example to other parts of India. He pointed out that Fergusson College admitted women at its classes. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that Fergusson College would stick to this innovation, and prove to Cambridge what Cambridge did not want to have proved. (Laughter and applause,)

Mr. R. Narayanan, who is a Government of India Scholar himself most impatriotically replied to the toast. He stated that the greatest reforms of the Bombay Presidency had come from Fergusson College. He gratefully acknowledged the work of the missionary agencies and said that the success of Fergusson College was due to a very hard-working band of men, who with singleness of aim and persistency of effort had advanced the cause of education in the Deccan.

DREYFUS.

PENDING the arrival of Captain Dreyfus at Brest some discussion arose over various utterances of prominent persons. M. Krantz, the outgoing War Minister, is said to have expressed his belief in the guilt of both Dreyfus and Picquart, and M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire promised in the *Echo de Paris* startling revelations. The latter, meanwhile, was hoaxed into starting a subscription to indemnify an unknown person who said he had undoubted proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, but was afraid of losing his place if he spoke out. Colonel de Saxie, of the 10th Artillery regiment, recently wrote to M. de Pressense, in reply to an article in the "Aurore," called the writer an unnameable scamp, and embodied the letter in an order of the day, which was read at a special parade. At a Meaux it is said that the troopers of the 4th Hussars were set to exercise their swords on a dummy bearing in large letters the word "Dreyfus." But a statement of General Mercier at a lecture by M. Doumic on behalf of the Patric Francaise has attracted most attention. He said the cheers with which he was received were addressed to the soldier who did his duty in 1894, and was resolved on doing it in 1899, but especially to their beloved army.

According to the *Times* correspondent, he went on to say:—It is impossible for an intelligent and loyal Minister, from whatever party he is taken, to leave the War Office without carrying away with him an absolute conviction of Dreyfus's guilt. The Army is thoroughly disciplined, and this is indispensible but military discipline, if it should frequently subjugate individual wills, can never enslave consciences. I know not whether there could be a Government capable of ordering a court-martial to condemn or acquit, but I know, whatever M. Zola says, that neither a military chief nor a military tribunal would be found to execute it. The essentially hierarchical organisation of the Army exerts a powerful influence on the daily working of its different parts, but that hierarchical action stops at the threshold of the consulting-room of a court-martial. All members of that court become at once on an equality and are amenable only to their consciences. The Legislature has even emphasised that intention by prescribing that opinions be taken in the reverse order of rank and seniority. As for the president, the law invests him with a discretionary power of making and investigations which seem necessary for his own guidance and that of the members of the court.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

A TELEGRAM from Washington to the *New York Herald* says:—"As the result of a conference between Messrs. Kasson and Tower, Sir Cavendish Boyle, and Mr. Dejong, an agreement has been arrived at for reciprocal trade between the United States and British Guiana, and has been forwarded to London for ratification." A similar treaty affecting Barbados was signed.

The result of the debate in the House of Commons on June 15 on the Indian sugar duties has been received with great public satisfaction in Jamaica. Hopes are expressed that England will follow the example which India was allowed to set. The planting interest was formerly despondent, says the Kingston correspondent of the "Daily Mail." but its expectations are now revived. The leading paper, the "Daily Gleaner," rejoices that Mr. Chamberlain is still sound on the Bounty Question, and proceeds:—

Of course we can make too much out of the action of the House of Commons; but admitting that the vote may have been the expression of a desire not to interfere with the internal economic system of India and even admitting other elements of expediency, yet it indicates that the House of Commons has, to a certain extent, committed itself to a policy which makes eventually for the imposition of countervailing duties by England on Continental beet sugar—a policy which will undoubtedly save the West Indies from ruin.

A meeting was held on June 12 of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, which comprises the most influential men in the colony, in order to discuss the suggestion that Trinidad should impose extra duties on imports from Bounty-giving States. The following motion was moved and seconded by two marchants entirely unconnected with the sugar industry:—"This Chambers cordially approves of the resolution passed by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council on the 5th inst., recommending that a surtax of 10 per cent. be imposed on all goods imported into this colony, the produce or manufacture of countries giving export bounties on sugar." This motion was carried by the Chamber.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major G F W Braide, I M S, B
Capt J W Wolfe, I M S, B
Mr P D Agnew, B Cov
Mr J J Oxlade, B
Mr H Groves, B
Mr H A Close, B
Mr T E Wale, B
Mr A Brown, B
Mr L B Goad, B
Mr J Mann, B
Mr W G Mayston, B
Mr J C Mills, B
Capt L J Andrews, M
Capt J Jackson, I M S, Bo
Mr E Greenwood, Bo
Mr F Wright, Bo
Mr R R Meneer, Bo
Major-Gen G C Hogg, C B
Brig-Gen P D Jeffreys, C B
Lieut-Col P L P Reilly
Lieut-Col A E Jones
Major H M Morris
Capt G H Arbuthnot
Capt E H Sharman
Capt E St A Wake
Capt F W Pirrie
Capt R P Stares
Capt W A W Strickland
Capt L Impey
Lieut R S St John
Lieut F Fitz H Lance
Lieut S G Halliday
Lieut B R Daunt
Lieut H G F Sargent
Lieut E R Boileau
Lieut D H Gibsone
Second Lieut B Gourand
Vet-Capt F Joslen
Sub-Lieut G H Finnis, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W H Lex, B Cov, priv leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo, subjet to confirmation.
Mr H K C Paget, B, priv leave commuted to special leave for 6 mo.
Mr D Carr, B, 3 mo M C.
Mr H M Finch, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W F Nash, M, 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Major Hedley Wright, 3 mo
Capt H A H Thompson, till Oct 31, 1899
Capt E J Drummond, 1 mo
Lieut V H Branson, 3 mo
Lieut E E Barwell, 3 mo
Lieut J S Swan, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut H A Cameron, B
Mr J P Orr, Bo Cov
Capt E V Hugo
Capt R P Stares
Lieut L W S Oldham.
Lieut B F R Holbrooke,

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, June 16 ("Reuter").—General Otis, cabling from Manila under to-day's date, announces that an insurgent attack on the Americans at San Fernando has been repulsed. Aguinaldo commanded the insurgents. The loss of the Filipinos was very heavy. The Americans had fourteen wounded.

Manila, June 16 ("Laffan").—General McArthur reports that the insurgents who attacked San Fernando were over 3,000 strong at the least, and probably were nearly 5,000.

New York, June 20, ("Central News").—There has been further desperate fighting in the Philippines, and the most sensational incident of the encounter was the narrow escape that the 1st battalion of the 4th Regiment had from total annihilation. This battalion had advanced six miles beyond its support, news having been brought in that Daz Marinas had been evacuated by the insurgents, and the Alcalde having formally surrendered the town. This encouraged the officers commanding the battalion to advance confidently to take possession. Before they reached the place, however, they discovered that the enemy were paralleling the roads for a long distance on both sides of them. The Americans opened fire, and then the insurgents closed round, practically surrounding the battalion. A heavy fire was kept up for four hours, and only a desperate charge of the American troops kept the insurgents at bay. General Wheaton then came up with reinforcements, and succeeded in routing the Filipinos. It is generally conceded that a quarter of an hour more and not one man of the battalion would have been left alive, as their ammunition had almost gone. This is declared to have been the most determined and best planned resistance that the Filipinos have yet made. The American loss was six killed and twenty wounded. On the Filipino side ninety three dead bodies were found on the field.

New York, June 20 (*Reuter*).—A despatch from Manila states that two Americans, who were wounded during yesterday's engagement and were left on the roadside, were found later with their bodies mutilated. The enemy's fire is constantly centred on the ambulances.

THE CAPTURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM, in the Queen's Bench Division on June 19, delivered his reserved judgment on points of law in the case of Fracis, Times and Co. v. Carr, which involved the question as to whether Commander Carr, of H.M.S. Lapwing, was within his legal rights in arresting the British steamship Baluchistan, which was carrying munitions of war which belonged to the plaintiffs. The munitions were confiscated and handed over to the British Consul at Muscat. A proclamation had, some days before the arrival of the Baluchistan at Muscat, been issued by the Sultan of Muscat to the effect that all munitions of war consigned to Persian or Indian ports were to be arrested and confiscated. The goods in question were originally consigned to "Bushire, *via* Bahrein, Muscat optional." At Port Said they were changed to "Muscat" only. The jury found for the plaintiffs on the facts. His lordship said both sides had unsatisfactorily treated the case. He would like to have known more about the instigation which the Government had in giving the instructions to Commander Carr, and he would like to have heard a fuller statements by the plaintiffs of the reason why, after the seizure, they took no steps to prove their right to the goods which they alleged were wrongfully seized They had it on the authority of Lord Salisbury that a British admiral was quite able to use his own discretion in matters of legal authority, and he had to accept on that authority that Commander Carr, who he hoped and felt sure would sooner or later be an Admiral, had exercised his right properly and legally. The proclamation was issued by a sovereign Power, and the Sultan of Muscat had held a proper and constitutional Court, and the extraordinary thing was that the plaintiffs, having one of their partners at Bushire and an agent at Muscat, did not apply for the delivery of their goods. This in itself was suspicious. Judgment. on the points of law, therefore, must be entered for the defendant, with costs. A stay was ganted with a view to appeal.

SAMOA.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION.

ADVICES from Apia announce that the International Commission, by a decree issued on June 10, declared the decision of Chief Justice Chambers regarding the kingship to be valid and binding, and continued him in his office. At the same time, however, Malietoa Tanu voluntarily abdicated the kingly office, which was abolished by the Commission who appointed a provisional Government composed of the Consuls of the three Powers. Decisions of a majority of the new Government are to have effect in all cases in which unanimity is not required by the Berlin Treaty. Large numbers of rifles have been surrendered by both parties among the natives.

The special correspondent of the "Times" doubts whether any satisfactory permanent settlement can be effected until the control of affairs is placed in the hands of a single Power, and enumerates some of the questions which are likely to cause difficulties in the future.

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British Medical Journal.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
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TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life..........	£ 9,695,359
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	„ 10,376,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..................	„ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.
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ASSETS EXCEED..........................Rs. 10,50,00,000
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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 13.

THE undermentioned surgs have been specially promoted to the rank of staff surg in her Majesty's fleet :—O W Andrews, M B, W Job Maillard, V C, M D.

Assist-Paymr R B H Moore has been promoted to the rank of paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

June 16.

Royal Marine Light Infy—Lieut C F O Graham is seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force.

June 17.

The undermentioned sub-lieuts have been promoted to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet :—J H Woodbridge, A M Peck.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 20.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt M E C Yorstoun.

To be Capt—Lieut C H Peterson.

To be Lieuts—Lieuts T R C Price, Royal West Kent Regt ; D W Maxwell, Highland Light Inf ; C S Stooks, South Wales Borderers ; E L Rolland, Highland Light Inf ; E Colson, South Wales Borderers ; H Tatum, Yorkshire Light Inf ; F A Jackson, Royal Warwickshire Regt ; Second Lieut W H F Hughes, R A ; Lieut W H La Souche Darley, Devonshire Regt ; Second Lieut T W Atkinson, Shropshire Light Inf ; Lieut D M Govan, Royal Sussex Regt.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—B R Nicholl, F P P Rouse, B A, McHenry Rice, G E Hardie, A L D Shewell, J A P Manson, H J Cotton, C C A A Hughes.

To be second lieuts—Second Lieuts H H Bury, South Staffordshire Regt ; B C Graham, Unattached List ; T Mathew, South Staffordshire Regt ; J H W Morgan, King's Own Scottish Borderers. The undermentioned second lieuts from the Unattached List :—R C J Barke, S B Combe, G Marchant, R J Malet, A B Merriman, D C Crombie, H N Lyle, W B Dunlop, W T F Thompson, H T Raban, J F Woodham, J L Morant, R Clifford.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be brig-surg lieut-col—Surg-Lieut-Col M D Moriarty, M D, Bengal Establishment.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols :—

Bengal Establishment—F F Perry, S Little, M D, G H D Gimlette, M D, C B Hunter, J C C Smith.

Madras Establishment—W F Thomas, M D, H G L Wornabet, M D, E P Frenchman, R James, S C Sarkies, D S E Bain.

Capts to be Majors :—

Bengal Establishment—W H W Elliot, W R Clark, G F W Braide, R J Marks, C E Sunder, M A Ker, A Buchanan, L G Fischer, W Vost, J Garvie, C E L Gilbert, C C Manifold, G B Irvine.

Madras Establishment—F J Crawford, M D, D Simpson, R Robertson, T C Moore.

Bombay Establishment—C H L Meyer, M D, L F Childe, H Herbert, T D C Barry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment—To be senior assist-surg, with the honorary rank of capt :—Senior Assist-Surg with the honorary rank of lieut, G F Fox.

To be senior assist-surg, with the honorary rank of lieut :—First Class Assist-Surg W A Weston.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt R J Bentinck.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors E Carbonaro and H F E Hodges.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Col A Stephen, Bengal Establishment ; Lieut-Cols J Scully and D N Martin, MD, Bengal Establishment ; C Mallins, MD Madras Establishment ; and C G W Lowdell, Bombay Establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Asst-Surg, with the honorary rank of Major R Johnson, Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist-Commy, with the honorary rank of Lieut W C Parfitt, Ordnance Department, Bengal.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt W A Fraser, Capt B J Petre, Lt P Greig, Major H T King, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assist adj-gen, vice Lt-Col J W Murray, appointed assist qrmr-gen, Intellience Branch ; Bt Lieut-Col C L Woolcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a dep-assist adj-gen for musketry, to be an assist adj-gen, vice Col J M Babington, vacated ; Major A J W Allen, East Kent Regt, a station staff officer, first class, to be a dep-assist adj-gen, vice Major C H I Hopkins, whose tenure has expired ; Major T N Bagnall, East Yorkshire Regt, to be a dep-assist adj-gen for musketry, vice Major H S Mayhew, whose tenure has expired ; Capt R A Kene, Royal Sussex Regt, to be a station staff officer, first class, vice Capt E L Guilding, appointed a dep-assist adj-gen ; Capt G A Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff capt, Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Gen's Dept, vice Lieut G K Cockerill, vacated.

Errata—The names of the undermentioned officers are as follows, and as stated in the "London Gazettes" specified :—Nov 1, 1898—Depy Assist Commy, with the honorary rank of Lieut E H B Willmott, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Madras. Jan 3, 1899—Sen Assist Surg, with the honorary rank of Lieut J N Hesterlow, Indian Subordinate Med Dept, Madras Establishment. April 21, 1899—Sen Assist-Surg, with the honorary rank of Lieut, J Prentic, Indian Subordinate Med Dept, Bengal Establishment.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Cause.

249-98—Payne G and S—Hajee Ebrahim Ahmed Patel vs Cassum Noor Mahomed.

For Trial of Issues.

339-94—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi. Part heard.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

463-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.

493-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerbai and others.

631-98—Payne G and S—Bai Ruttonbai and others vs Hajibhai Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W.

560-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Maganlal and Co.

458-98—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Karim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J. Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

11-98—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thackordas vs Bai Rambai—Maganlal L S. Part heard.

8-99—Captain and V—Gullabdas Sakarlal and others vs Shamjee Ghilla—Hiralal M and M.

31-98—Payne G and S—Mangibai widow vs Kassinath Essoo—Tyabjee D and Co.

22-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, B and N, B M and M, and N B Mehta.

35-95—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotum Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Lukxmibai—Smetham B and N.

110-98—Framjee D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmohomed—M L Shroff.

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Passengers, Parcels, &c.	1,02,849	1,19,791	—	16,942	88,586	—
Goods	1,52,709	1,16,643	36,066	...	2,31,751	—
Other earnings	1,31,247	1,47,172	15,925	—	4,618	...
Tl for period	1,21,311	89,262	35,049	—	...	—
Aggregate ...	40,80,731	37,55,776	...	—	3,24,955	—

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest" ; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897 :—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil ; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds ; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation ; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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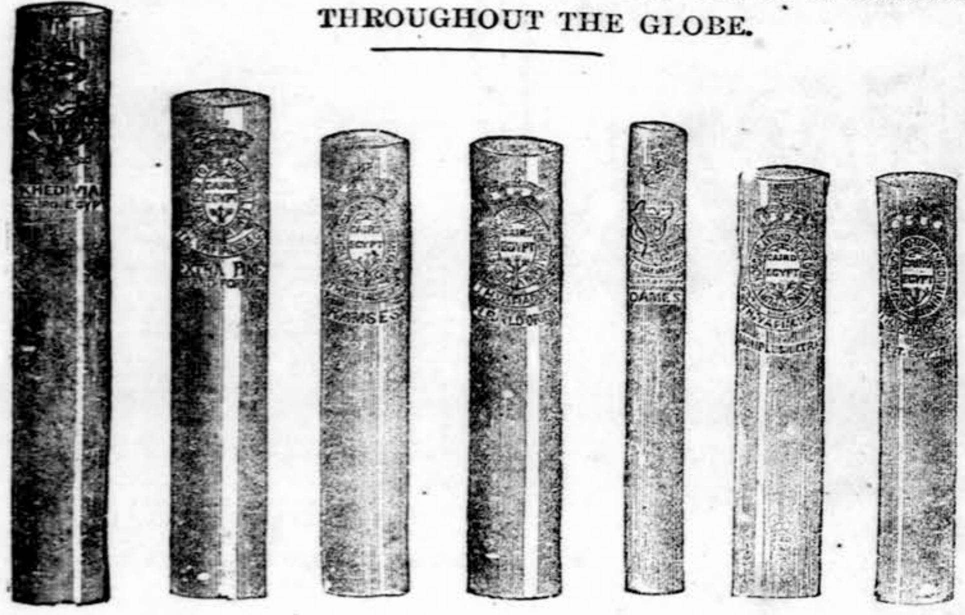

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching.
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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
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Face Spots.

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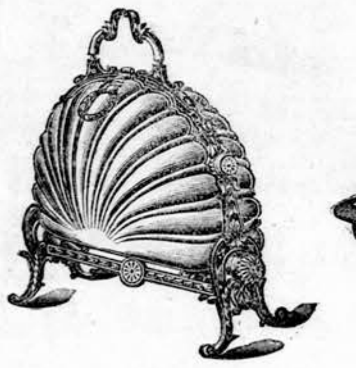

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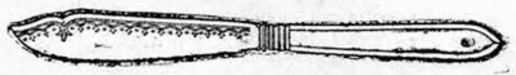

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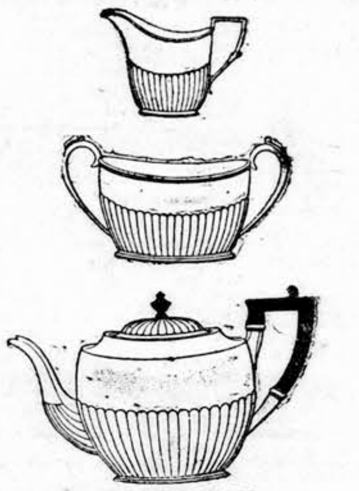

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